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VANCE'S STATEMENT ON SALT AGREEMENT REPORTED

LD100952 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] It has been announced in Washington that the United States and the Soviet Union have in principle reached an agreement on a new treaty to limit strategic arms. The announcement was made by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Soviet and American experts in Geneva now have to work out the remaining technical details and draw up the final text of the agreement.

Many countries have reacted favorably to the report about the successful termination of this stage of the SALT-II talks. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries believe the agreement will be an important step on the way of curbing the nuclear arms race. In the United States, however, there are strong opponents to the agreement as represented by arms manufacturing monopolies.

ZA RUBEZHOM HITS U.S. SALT OPPONENTS, 'LINKAGE' ADVOCATES

LD091545 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 19 Signed to Press 3 May 79 p 6 LD

[G. Kuznetsov article: "New Maneuvers by Enemies of the Agreement"]

[Text] Reporting the meetings between U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance and Soviet Ambassador A. F. Dobrynin, at which the still outstanding issues of the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty (SALT-II) are being discussed, American newspapers have recently been emphasizing that the range of disagreements is narrowing. However, the press numbers among the unresolved problems both "purely technical" and "real" problems.

There is no denying that the SALT-II agreement is a very complex document, particularly as it is a question not only of limiting strategic arms (of which, moreover, there are more than one type) to a definite framework and verifying its fulfillment, but also of guaranteeing the sides' equal security on the basis of mutually acceptable principles. However, the work on the agreement--work which, despite the secret nature of the talks, is not being conducted in a vacuum--is by no means free from the influence of "external irritants." These are the reactionary circles in the United States which advocate Washington's pursuit of a policy of world supremacy and the United States' continuation of a totally unrestricted arms race to meet the needs of the military-industrial complex. As a result, the New York TIMES acknowledges, "in recent months the arguments put forward in Congress have influenced the administration's position at the talks and also, in the final analysis, the provisions of the treaty. Even now that, as the administration maintains, the final text of the treaty is almost ready, the American delegates are still being pressured strongly by senators who are demanding that they seek terms more advantageous to the United States."

This pressure is part of a very strong campaign, carefully planned, generously financed and intensively publicized by the bourgeois press and calculated to kill the treaty when it is signed and submitted to the Senate for ratification.

The overwhelming majority of the American people support the agreement. Many public organizations come out in its favor. Thus the National Council of Churches recently called on the administration to conclude the treaty as soon as possible and to end the arms race. The International League of Women for Peace and Freedom has organized a campaign to send senators and congressmen postcards with this eloquent appeal: "1979 is the International Year of the Child. Ratify the SALT treaty. [paragraph continues]

Cut the military budget. We want our children to stay alive." The "Americans for SALT" organization, recently set up by a group of eminent public figures and statesmen of previous administrations, has begun lecture work. Representatives of the administration are also explaining the significance of the agreement. Special briefings are held for congressmen. The administration has permitted 26 senators and 46 members of the House of Representatives to attend the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. In the final analysis, the purpose of all the efforts boils down to securing the treaty's ratification by the Senate with the help of public opinion. And the opponents of detente, chiefly from among the Republican Party leadership, are seeking to undermine the administration's attempts to rally beneath its banners the number of senators necessary for this.

However, taking public sentiments into consideration, as well as the reaction of prominent state leaders in other countries, the enemies of the agreement do not come out openly against it but dress themselves up as supporters of a "good" treaty, making themselves out to be almost the only champions of U.S. national security. Here they endeavor with special persistence to foist two main theses on the public. With the help of the first they try to prove that the treaty being drafted is "inequitable": "Restricting American technical progress" in the sphere of deploying new weapons systems, it "makes it possible" for the Soviet Union to "introduce new missile systems." With the help of the other thesis they hope to create the impression that, following the liquidation of the bases on Iranian territory used for electronic espionage against the USSR, the United States is not in a position to monitor fulfillment of the agreement. Here it is all but openly alleged that the Soviet side will be sure to violate it, although it is known that during all the years of its existence the USSR has not violated a single line of the international agreements that it has signed. The greatest activeness in the field of "monitoring" is being displayed by Senate Republican Minority Leader H. Baker, the notorious B. Goldwater and Democratic Senator J. Glenn, who is trying, in particular, to get the U.S. administration to "demand" the USSR's consent to flights by American spy-planes over the Soviet Union's territory as a condition for supporting the treaty. Great activity is also being displayed by supporters of "linking" all foreign policy problems up with the treaty, making its ratification dependent on the resolution of global issues.

The latest "novelty" from the treaty's opponents is not to reject it openly but to make amendments (calculated to insure the United States' one-sided advantage) and return it to the administration with instructions to secure their acceptance by the USSR. Here the authors of this tactical move proceed from the false premise that the Soviet Union has a greater interest in the treaty then the United States and consequently can be blackmailed. It is hard to say what motivates the authors of this proposal--political naivete or overt cynicism. But American legislators cannot fail to see that this method of pressuring the USSR will never work. Therefore, the essence of all their ruses leaves us in no doubt: Since it is impossible to make the Soviet Union agree to an agreement which would undermine the principle of the sides' equal security (about which, incidentally, the U.S. administration has warned the Senate "hawks"), it must be torpedoed on the "plausible" pretext of the imagined "intractability of Moscow" so as to please the arms kings who dream of making new profits out of the arms race. Here the servants of the military-industrial complex in point of fact are not concerned either with the true security of the peoples, including the American people, or with peace and cooperation.

PRAVDA REVIEWER DISCUSSES GISCARD VISIT, SALT, DETENTE

LD091515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 79 p 4 LD

[Nikolay Prozhogin untitled "International Review"]

[Excerpt] Momentous Results

Last week the world public's attention was drawn to the results of the Soviet-French summit meeting in Moscow which, as is well known, ended with very major and, it may boldly be said, momentous results. Indeed, the talks led to the signing of a number of very important documents and agreements among which first place goes to the program for the further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France in favor of detente and peace.

This is a new element in the practice of international relations which was highly assessed in the official statements of both L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and French President V. Giscard d'Estaing. The new elements in this program, L.I. Brezhnev stressed, consist in the fact that "it not only outlines guidelines for the intensification of the policy of international detente but shows specific ways of attaining this goal."

It may seem strange, but some press organs in the West--reflecting, of course, the opinion of certain circles--tried to cast a shadow over the results of the Soviet-French summit meeting. The Paris newspaper LE FIGARO gave a good reply to them, comparing the dialog between our countries with "a train firmly set on the tracks" from which it "will definitely not depart."

"What has not been said in objecting to the very existence of this policy:" LE FIGARO writes. "At one time it was the usual wave of accusations of connivance, of oblivion of our own dignity, of division of the West and, as always, of nationalism, and now it is reproaches regarding our reluctance to see the Soviet peril, our indifference in the face of the growth of Soviet might, and our incorrect assessment of the results of detente which allegedly benefit only Russia." And it continues: "The point is that here, too, reality has prevailed over all other considerations and this reality is defined very simply. If we do not want to wage war we must put relations between rival states in order, making them as sensible as possible; in other words, insure precisely what is called detente. There is no international problem on which the Soviet Union could not have its say. And therefore it is better to negotiate with the Soviet Union so that the crisis does not erupt, or, if it does erupt, to negotiate to settle it."

If some people, in speaking of "privileged Franco-Soviet relations," thereby display their "jealousy," we could reply: But why should your country not also embark on the path of sensible dialog and fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union? Our country will never reject anyone's hand extended with good intentions and will not let a single opportunity slip by which may advance the cause of detente in the world.

The No 1 Task

Among the main problems of the present day the most important is undoubtedly to protect the world from the threat of a thermonuclear war. After all, the very existence of human civilization is linked with the solution of this problem. [paragraph continues]

It is for precisely this reason that all questions concerning the limitation of arms and armed forces andin the long term total disarmament are foremost in the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. All peoples have an interest in the speediest attainment of an agreement on these questions. Consequently, all states must also have an interest in this, irrespective of their socioeconomic systems.

The persistent efforts which the Soviet Union has made in this direction in recent years have not been in vain. This is borne out by reports from Washington that the elaboration of a new Soviet-U.S. strategic offensive arms limitation agreement, called SALT-II for short, is nearing completion. There can be no doubt that the conclusion of this agreement will be welcomed not only by the Soviet and U.S. peoples but also by the peoples of all countries of the world.

Indeed, to all appearances at least on this question a sane, realistic viewpoint is finally prevailing among the circles of the present U.S. administration. Speaking recently, U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance mentioned the changes which have taken place in the world and stated that the "first element of change is evolution, the transition from an earlier period of U.S. strategic supremacy" to what he called "the era of steady strategic parity." The point here, as we can see, lies in understanding that approximate parity has been established in the military sphere between East and West and there is no getting away from it.

Obviously answering those obstinate U.S. politicians who cannot or do not want to understand that their former dreams of world rule have passed into oblivion, Vance continued: "We should have no illusions regarding the fact that we can return to that former era. Neither side will allow the other to obtain a strategic advantage which could be used. Each side has the financial and technical means to avoid following behind the other... That is why fundamental equality has become the only realistic strategy in the present-day nuclear world."

Well, these sensible arguments can be welcomed. Unfortunately, the voicing of good intentions is not always synchronized with Washington's practical policy. Nonetheless, I should like to hope that the above-mentioned conclusions will be extended to other talks connected with the limitation of the now senseless arms race, particularly to the Vienna talks, deadlocked by the Western countries, which are discussing questions of reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, armed confrontation, even with equal forces, is not our ideal. We are prepared to go considerably further, right up to total disarmament. But considerable time will still be needed for this. In preparing the ground for its advent, the socialist countries are continuing to make efforts to intensify the process of the relaxation of international tension and the expansion of international cooperation.

Irreversible Process

Some political figures in the West (and not only the West) are complaining that the policy of relaxation of international tension is to blame for the weakening of its positions (read--the positions of imperialism) in various parts of the world. It is obvious that under the conditions of the relaxation of international tension it is harder for the imperialist powers (and again not only for them) to use crude, overt force to suppress the peoples' liberation movement.

This has been shown by the events connected, for instance, with the revolution in Iran where, although some people across the Atlantic were itching to do so, no one dared to send their troops, as happened, for instance, in Egypt after the nationalization of the Suez Canal. And the international campaign of solidarity, which was all the broader because the world saw in these events a dangerous throwback to the policy of the old days when imperialism administered its own justice and taught its own "lessons" to the peoples of the world with impunity, helped Vietnam to repell the Chinese aggression.

But the point is that the process of the peoples' liberation from foreign dependence is dictated by the course of history itself and to fight it is an undertaking as hopeless as it is unpleasant. The colleague of the colonial empires stems from the overall crisis of capitalism. The fact that some of its fragments have been preserved until the last quarter of the 20th century is a blatant anomaly and not a natural law.

That is why there can be no doubt that the Arab peoples' struggle, and particularly the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa, Latin America and indeed any part of the world where the vestiges of past oppression remain, will ultimately be crowned with victory. And it is their right to choose their own path of development.

As for detente, universal, international interest in this course is so great that no one (not even those who obviously dislike detente) as a rule ventures to object to it openly. Thus, the Chinese vice foreign minister recently announced in an interview with the Italian newspaper IL GIORNALE that "the relaxation of tension is the most serious danger in our time." Without mentioning the obvious essential monstrousness of this statement, it should be noted that the Beijing emissary chose one of the most reactionary West European newspapers for his revelations.

But how can we fail to recall here the Eastern proverb about the caravan which continues its journey.

Mankind has many unresolved problems, from elementary ones like ensuring food for all and searching for new types of energy. But the main problem is the prevention of a thermonuclear war, the prevention of the arms race. And these problems can be resolved all the more rapidly and successfully the sooner everyone realizes the historically conditioned, irreversible nature of the changes taking place in the world.

COUNTERFORCE DOCTRINE NOT PANACEA BUT PRELUDE TO DESTRUCTION

LD100907 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 19, 4 May 79 pp 24-25 LD

[Article by I. Semeyko: "The 'Counterforce' Strategy"]

[Text] There is a kind of tradition in the United States: Each new administration makes its amendments to the country's military doctrine. Innovations were expected from the present administration. A "review of nuclear strategy" was widely publicized. Reports appeared in the press about the possible abandonment of the "Schlesinger concept" which envisaged a limited exchange of strikes against military targets by strategic nuclear means. This concept provoked strong resistance in various American circles. After all, even the most limited exchange of nuclear strikes might easily become an unlimited one with all the ensuing catastrophic consequences. However, the press forecasts and the public's expectations were not borne out.

Defense Secretary H. Brown's annual report to Congress indicates that the Pentagon plans to increase the emphasis on nuclear strength. Not only has the "Schlesinger concept" not been abandoned but it has been brought right into line with the idea of delivering the "first (crippling) strike" which for a long time the U.S. military-political leadership said it would not countenance.

Now the Pentagon considers it expedient that the U.S. strategic forces be ready to deliver not only "selective" nuclear strikes against individual Soviet military targets but also to destroy a "multitude of targets," primarily with ICBMs. There is a desire to sap the USSR's strategic might by delivering a surprise (and not retaliatory, as is being said) strike and to try thereby to "reduce" the losses which the United States might sustain in a nuclear clash.

H. Brown's ideas are not original. Some 15 years ago then Defence Secretary R. McNamara suggested the same. This was called the "counterforce theory" (massive strikes against military targets). True, McNamara soon abandoned his concept: At the time it was not technically possible to destroy a significant part of the Soviet strategic force by delivering "counterforce" strikes. But now, in H. Brown's opinion, it is possible to hit any Soviet missile silo with "at least one reliable warhead."

While pinning great hopes on the progress of destruction techniques the U.S. military leadership turns a blind eye to the fact that the world had already left the realm of cold war when the McNamara theory came into being. The Pentagon's calculations ignore the fact that detente, despite occasional lapses, has made the threat of a world nuclear conflict more remote; that the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks have already made a significant contribution to the easing of tension in Soviet-American military-political relations.

This one-sided approach to the solution of major military problems leads to a gulf between "technical" calculations favoring a shift in nuclear strategy and realistic political assessments. On the one hand, H. Brown admits that "the likelihood of a nuclear attack on the United States and its allies at this time is very small." He talks about the "improbability of a Soviet first strike" and quotes J. Carter: "I am convinced that the Soviet people want peace." The defense secretary also agrees that the Soviet Union has "demonstrated its desire for constructive cooperation at many talks on limiting military antagonism." On the other hand, these premises are not taken into account and the analysis of the military-political situation results in theses about the "Soviet military threat" and about the "possibility" of the Soviet Union making a first nuclear strike. Strange logic, to say the least.

The Pentagon's "counterforce" strategy is being revived in order to provide a theoretical basis for practical efforts to develop the latest nuclear missiles and to justify colossal military expenditure. [paragraph continues]

The MX mobile missile with powerful and accurate warheads is intended for the very job of destroying small fortified military targets. In fiscal 1980 it is planned to appropriate $675.7 million for its development and almost twice that--$1,329,100,000--in 1981. The Trident-2 Marine missile is also being developed for "counterforce" strikes--next year appropriations for it will treble. In the next few years overall expenditure on such novelties will amount to tens of billions of dollars. And the Pentagon's nuclear weapons are more than adequate already.

According to H. Brown himself, not all that many nuclear warheads are needed to "destroy cities." Therefore the author of the report poses the question as to how to make the "most rational" use of the thousands of warheads, including those which will appear with the commissioning of the new strategic missiles? This is where the "counterforce" concept comes in. To bank "solely on the assured destruction" of cities and industrial areas, Brown maintains, "can no longer be considered completely reliable" and "adequate for our purposes." Now, it is necessary, he says, to "deter" the Russians with the threat of maximally effective strikes against their military installations.

The thesis about "deterring" the Soviet Union and the fabrications about the "Soviet military threat" do not stand up to criticism. The USSR has repeatedly demonstrated not not by words but by deeds that it resolutely opposes nuclear aggression and any other aggression. The real reason for banking on the "counterforce" stems from the very logic of the arms race and the political base which feeds this race. Cause gives rise to effect: Thousands of nuclear warheads need strategists to give them targets, "primary" targets, moreover. And the targets are marked out: missile silos, airfields, command centers and areas containing high concentrations of forces.

By manipulating the thesis about protecting "national security interests" the Pentagon leadership is striving to revive ideas about a first strike, that is, the right to unleash nuclear war.

This shift in American nuclear doctrine can only serve to destabilize the military strategic situation. It is one thing when the sides are convinced that a nuclear conflict is impermissible and the corresponding accords are effective. It is quite a nother thing when one of them regards limited "counterforce" strikes as possible and expedient while the other has never contemplated and does not contemplate unleashing a nuclear conflict. The Pentagon leader says that his country is seeking to strengthen the stability of the military political situation in the world which will not be disrupted since the United States cannot, according to him, put the entire Soviet strategic arsenal out of action. However, facts are more convincing than "reassuring" statements. Yesterday it was the concept of limited strategic strikes against military targets, today it is unlimited strikes, what will it be tomorrow? The American strategists' "innovation" is an indication of their desire to acquire the potential for a crippling first strike and this is destabilization par excellence.

To bank on a "counterforce" designed allegedly to reduce the threat of a nuclear conflict in fact only increases this threat. If the idea of strikes against cities is still somewhat "embarrassing" for the politicians and strategists in Washington (because they fear retaliation) then they might find it easier to contemplate a massive surprise attack on military targets.

H. Brown's report caused serious concern in the United States. The implementation of his ideas, the Washington POST wrote, may give rise to a desire to deliver a preemptive strike in a moment of crisis and the majority of Americans reject this kind of action. [paragraph continues]

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR noted: Even the top Pentagon strategists believe that there is very little chance of the sides' confining strikes to purely military targets during an exchange of nuclear strikes. The fears are justified. And they are being expressed in other places as well as the United States. UN Secretary General K. Waldheim, for example, also talked about the danger of banking on "counterforce": "Doctrines of this kind can significantly increase the likelihood of nuclear war."

The American press is reporting (citing Defense Department employees) that H. Brown's proposed innovations in the nuclear strategy sphere have not yet been approved "at top level." But anyway, H. Brown's report is indicative of a general trend in military political thought in U.S. leading circles. By all appearances, they are increasingly disposed toward the idea of delivering a crippling pre-emptive strike on the pretext of "saving" American cities.

It is difficult, however, to discern good intentions in the Pentagon's designs: The "counterforce" strategy is not a panacea against nuclear destruction but an inevitable prelude to it.

PENTAGON PLANS FOR 'MISSILIZATION' COUNTER CARTER'S STATEMENT

LD100915 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 19, 4 May 79 p 12 LD

[Vladlen Kuznetsov article under rubric "Candor in Exchange for Candor": "The Path To Sober-Mindedness"]

[Text] "We have lived too long with nuclear weapons. We have grown too accustomed to their shadowy presence in our lives. We are too apt to forget what horrors they threaten..." That is what U.S. President James Carter said in a speech 23 April. Developing this theme the next day, he urged: We must seek to insure that our rivalry becomes less dangerous and less fraught with the threat of the most horrifying outcome--nuclear war.

These two speeches devoted to the upcoming conclusion of the SALT-II treaty and to the problems of international security were reminiscent of the J. Carter who, when he was embarking on his presidency, called for the elimination of nuclear weapons. Convinced opponents of these weapons will find in the 23 and 24 April speeches by the White House head many judgments which accord with their views and aspirations.

A regular session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group was being held at that time, 24-25 April, at the U.S. Air Force base at Homestead (Florida). But different speeches were delivered there, as far as can be judged from the meager information (the sessions were surrounded by a thick veil of secrecy). No one said a word of condemnation about nuclear weapons. No one urged abandoning them. No one drew attention to the dangerousness of rivalry in the arms race. Rather the reverse.

U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown used all his eloquence to insure that his colleagues--the defense ministers of the West European countries--approved the Pentagon plans for the further buildup and modernization of the North Atlantic bloc's nuclear missile arsenal. Judging by certain American sources, Harold Brown offered his partners two of the latest types of weapons ready for production--the cruise missile and the Pershing-2 missile. Both can carry a nuclear warhead. Thus the Pentagon is behaving as though it already had its allies' consent in principle to the deployment of American missiles on West European soil.

It is proposed to deploy the transatlantic missiles so that they can hit targets in the Soviet Union. By insisting on this, the Pentagon is prompting its allies to complicate their relations with the USSR. It is provoking retaliatory measures, stepping up the rivalry in the military sphere and accelerating the intensification of the already excessive concentration of armaments in the continent.

Attempts are being made to suggest to West Europe that there is no reasonable alternative to missilization [eye raketizatsii]. However, there is an alternative.

It is talks on lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe and reducing troops and armaments. At the beginning of March L.I. Brezhnev again reminded people of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug of the readiness to negotiate restrictions on a reciprocal basis of medium-range weapons in Eruope--that is, the weapons which the Pentagon interprets as the "Soviet missile challenge" to West Europe. But if this "challenge" is worrying someone, why not embark on talks on restricting both sides' missile potentials? That would indeed be a reasonable alternative. Such a measure, like the SALT-II treaty which is near completion, could form part of a lengthy and gradual progress along the path to sober-mindedness of which James Carter spoke. However, the Pentagon is still attempting to barricade that path with its modernized Euromissiles and the neutron bomb which Washington has again begun to talk of producing and deploying in Europe.

The peoples who yearn for deliverance from the threat of nuclear war can scarcely content themselves with rhetoric and good intentions, even the most elevated. They value more than anything the "prosaic side of life"--specific and real deeds.

'MALIGNANT RASH' OF U.S. BASES JEOPARDIZES PEACE, TRANQUILLITY

LD091015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 May 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Matveyev article under "Political Observer's Opinion" rubric: "Real and Imaginary Threats"]

[Text] The growing U.S. need for foreign oil supplies is a real fact backed up by inexorable statistics. The United States now meets half its oil requirements by deliveries mainly from the Persian Gulf region.

But the United States is not a special case in this respect. Some other major capitalist countries are not less but more dependent on such supplies. Japan is a graphic example. For Japan Near East oil plays an even more significant part than for the United States. The same may be said of a number of West European countries.

Nonetheless, neither Japan nor West Europe has produced anything resembling the frantic campaign mounted recently by official U.S. propaganda regarding the "military threat" which has allegedly now emerged in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Persian Gulf oil-extracting countries, on the pretext of which the Pentagon is sending warships and aircraft to that region.

But matters are not restricted to the Pentagon alone. For instance, take the U.S. Department of Energy. Its leader, Mr Schlesinger, has been endowed with considerable powers in a strictly civilian sphere but frequently acts as though he were heading the Pentagon. This applies to his statements connected with the question of oil supplies from the Persian Gulf region. It is asserted that a situation could arise whereby the United States will have to "use force" to safeguard these supplies.

What sort of "situation?" Why could it "arise?" The authors of these unrestrained speeches set riddles and on these phoney grounds call for the buildup of U.S. Armed Forces on the approaches to the Persian Gulf and in the gulf itself. And these approaches are truly boundless. The same speakers talk of an "arc of crises" from the Philippines to Morocco. An arc several thousand kilometers long, covering half the globe....

Overt dissatisfaction is now being voiced in high places in Washington with the internal events in Iran. According to U.S. terminology they constitute a "crisis." For the people of the new Islamic Republic of Iran these events signify the fall of a hated regime, the advent of a new period in the country's history. Indeed, if you view these events through the prism of strategic computations, as some Washington figures would in fact very much like you to do, then the collapse of the shah's regime means not "a threatening development" but a stabilizing one. It was an open secret that under the shah's regime plans were nurtured for various military operations in this region, for whose implementation sophisticated U.S. arms were purchased in gigantic quantities. The Iranian people want nothing to do with such designs.

Nor is the following fact a secret. When Washington was conducting its recent talks with the Government of the Philippines on the renewal of the agreement on the location of U.S. bases on that country's territory, it tried to justify its demands by reference to the "need" to hold on to these bridgeheads of the U.S. military. Here the United States linked its demand directly with the events in Iran and in general with what Washington doggedly calls a "crisis situation."

Under the new agreement which Washington has signed with the Philippines the United States has achieved an undertaking from Manila with respect to "unimpeded military operations" from Philippine territory. The United States has retained two large military bases here. The Clark air base is the only field from which Phantom fighter-bombers can operate between Guam, 2,000 km away, and Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. The naval base at Subic Bay is the U.S. 7th Fleet's Pacific strongpoint.

But, if we look at the Philippines, that country is clearly thousands of kilometers from U.S. shores. The Island of Diego Garcia, which the Pentagon is now reinforcing as a stronghold in the Indian Ocean, is even further away. And another U.S. base--in Bahrain--whose removal has long been demanded by the population but is being fiercely resisted by Washington, is still further from U.S. shores.

By what right, on the basis of what international norms does the Pentagon appropriate the function of lording it over foreign territory, and, what is more, for purposes which threaten other states' peace and security? The establishment of U.S. military bases on other countries' territories began three decades ago. The system of so-called forward basing of U.S. strategic aircraft emerged in 1948. In 1958 the United States began to station its Thor and Jupiter missiles in Britain and in 1961 it created a submarine base there. By that time a network of U.S. military bases covered the globe like a malignant rash, particularly in regions adjacent to the Soviet Union.

To this day the United States keeps 500,000 men in military uniform abroad. Not counting Japan, South Korea and the 7th Fleet, there are approximately 160,000 in the Pacific zone. But, as we can see, this is not enough for the Pentagon chiefs. They are planning U.S. "military presence" in new regions of the Near East, in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. [paragraph continues]

The network of military bases in Australia is being expanded. Premier Fraser's government advocates the "permanent" presence of armed forces in the Pacific and Indian oceans. During U.S. Vice President W. Mondale's visit to Australia last May it was announced that the sphere of the ANZUS military bloc, knocked together at the height of the cold war in 1951, was being extended to the Indian Ocean region.

Surely these Pentagon actions affect the vital interests of many states' security, particularly under conditions where something like a union [suychka] is forming between Beijing and Washington; after all, the initiators are not concealing its orientation against the Soviet Union and other countries and peoples.

Some people in Washington would like to create the semblance of a "threat" where there is no trace of it, while at the same time deliberately closing their eyes to the real and most serious dangers which do exist to the interests of a number of countries. Washington's official departments adopted an evasive, ambiguous stance in connection with the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. These same bodies in Washington are trying to make out that the SRV Government's steps to strengthen its own defense capability--steps dictated by concern for safeguarding the sovereign rights and vital interests of its state and people--are something "incompatible" with the cause of peace and security in Southeast Asia. All sorts of fabrications are being disseminated regarding relations between Thailand and the SRV, adding grist to the mill of Beijing chauvinism. It is alleged that some "foreign bases" are being created on Vietnamese territory. Those who engage in such fabrications need not seek bases where none exist: It is enough to look at the U.S. military bases which really do exist and are being expanded across the vast territory from the Philippines to the Near East!

None other than U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance admitted in an interview with an Asian WALL STREET JOURNAL correspondent that "the normalization of relations with China and the conclusion of a new agreement with the Philippines on military bases" are closely interconnected steps which, C. Vance stated, should "strengthen U.S. strategic positions in Asia."

Peace and tranquillity over vast territories where colonial regimes once reigned are now threatened by forces and circles reluctant to come to terms with the collapse of the colonial empires. If these circles suppose that they will be able to resort to "gunboat politics" to resolve, for instance, the energy problem as they wish, then serious new failures and defeats are inevitable for them.

VANCE SAYS MIDEAST PEACE PACT HAS HARMED U.S.-SAUDI TIES

LD092110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[TASS correspondent's report from Washington]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance and Secretary of Defense H. Brown spoke to the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee during discussion of the government's request for the allocation of $4.8 billion for additional aid to Israel and Egypt.

This amount, of which $3 billion are destined for Israel, is a kind of payment to Cairo and Tel Aviv for their consent to conclude through Washington's mediation a separate deal and to carry out the role of watchdog of the interests of U.S. imperialism in the Near East.

At the meeting Vance stated outright that the Egyptian-Israeli deal meets U.S. national interests. He stressed that the United States intends to continue on the Camp David road in the face of any obstacles. In other words, the United States does not intend to take into consideration the opponents of the separate deal on the part of [as heard] Arab countries and peoples.

Secretary of Defense Brown stressed that the United States will continue to stand guard vigilantly over Israel's security. He indicated that in case the separate treaty is violated, Washington would take the appropriate measures. In this respect, Brown did not exclude the possibility of direct U.S. armed intervention in the Near East.

As was apparent from Brown's speech, the dollar tip to As-Sadat is designed to tie Egypt to the imperialist chariot and to turn it into a U.S. gendarme in the area in question.

Summarizing the speeches in the committee of the high-ranking U.S. officials, UPI notes that for the first time they admitted that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty has damaged U.S. relations with Saudi Arabia, which is a major oil supplier. The UPI in particular cites the words by C. Vance that clear and most acute differences exist between Washington and Riyadh.

## Existence of Major Differences

LD092140 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab world 1700 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Speaking to Congress yesterday, U.S. Secretary of State Vance admitted that there exist major differences between the United States and the Saudi Arabian Kingdom. The differences have arisen from the anti-Arab policy being pursued by Washington, which has undertaken the task of encouraging the Egyptian-Israeli collusion. These differences reflect the general weakness of the American imperialist positions in the Middle East, a weakness which has become more pronounced recently. This is clearly shown by the events of the past 2 or 3 days.

Let us take Saudi Arabia itself. A few days ago it requested the departure of American CIA agents who had tried to cause dissension in the Saudi ruling quarters so as to gain support for the Egyptian-Israeli deal. The Los Angeles TIMES has reported that Washington has had to comply with that request and that the CIA chief in Saudi Arabia, who is at present in the United States on leave, will not return to Riyadh and will be given another assignment.

Washington has likewise been no more successful in its attempts to force the gulf oil states to agree to American intervention plans, presented on the pretext of insuring the security of the oilfields. The Kuwaiti AS-SIYASAH reported yesterday that a collective memorandum had been presented by these states to the U.S. ambassadors accredited to them. The gulf governments stressed that any American military interference in their affairs would be regarded as a hostile act and could result in very grave consequences for the United States.

Washington's policy has also failed to save the Egyptian regime from being expelled from the ranks of the Islamic countries. In spite of the pressure exerted by U.S. Secretary of State Vance, who expressed his displeasure at thisstep and described it as unsound, the foreign ministers of the Islamic states, at their conference in the Moroccan town of Fez, barred the Egyptian delegation.

All this proves that the Arab countries do not intend to stand by as spectators with regard to U.S. policy in the Middle East, which only seeks to preserve U.S. positions there and which openly disregards the national and religious aspirations of the Arabs.

DEMICHEV MEETS MONDALE, CONVEYS BREZHNEV GREETINGS

LD091824 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 9, TASS--Petr Demichev, minister of culture of the USSR, who arrived in Washington today at the invitation of the U.S. Government to attend the opening of the exhibitions "the masterpieces of Italian painting from the collection of the State Hermitage" and "treasures from the Moscow Kremlin museums", had a meeting with U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale in the White House today.

Petr Demichev conveyed greetings from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the United States President James Carter and Vice President Walter Mondale. The Soviet Government and personally Leonid Brezhnev are doing everything necessary for a SALT II agreement to be signed as soon as possible and enter into force, Petr Demichev said.

The importance of cultural contacts for better mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries was emphasised on both sides during the conversation.

DELEGATES TO DARTMOUTH CONFERENCE HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

LD081630 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Williamsburg, Virginia, May 8, TASS--Speaking at the final press conference within the framework of the 12th Dartmouth Conference, which has just ended here, the co-chairman on the U.S. side Robert Chollar expressed satisfaction over the exchange of opinions which was held in "a very frank and businesslike atmosphere". He said that the two sides at the conference had not tried to avoid the profound and substantive differences dividing the two societies. They discussed them openly and honestly. The conference helped identify areas in which the interests of the two countries coincide and which are most promising for cooperation. The conference, in the view of the U.S. co-chairman, permitted the participants to clear the logjam of misunderstandings and incomprehension and to better understand each other's viewpoints. This was what made the conference valuable and important beyond any doubt.

Yuriy Zhukov, co-chairman on the Soviet side, pointed out that as the conference has shown the sober-minded circles within the United States show a correct understanding of the importance of the Soviet-U.S. cooperation in the interests of the two countries and improvement of international climate as a whole. One has every reason to assume, he said, that the remaining difficulties in Soviet-American relations will eventually be overcome and that the two countries will embark together on the path of pursuing a military detente on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security of the sides as well as of mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation.

U.S. INTELLIGENCE SERVICES TO 'COORDINATE' ACTIVITIES

ID082032 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 8 May 79 ID

[Text] Washington, May 8, TASS--U.S. authorities are taking steps to institutionalise the arbitrariness of the intelligence services of the United States. The U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell informed on Monday about the setting up within his department of an office of adviser on intelligence policy to "coordinate" activities of the intelligence services having to do with eavesdropping, searches and other violations of the country's constitution. The score of functions of the senior official of the Justice Department Kenneth Bass the third who as has been announced is to assume the new post, will include "interpretation" of why U.S. intelligence services are justified in committing a particular illegal act.

Numerous criminal activities of the Central Intelligence Agency have surfaced in recent years--its sinister role in the overthrow of constitutional governments, plots to assassinate political and state figures, international subversive acts and violations of civil rights of U.S. citizens.

The U.S. administration was pressured by the public into carrying out a number of reforms designed to create the impression among the Americans that the ill-famed intelligence services have been brought under control. In reality, however, they got formal freedom for carrying out shameful and illegal operations.

Thus, of late, a decision was taken in Washington which authorises sleuthing after Americans outside the United States. A bill was adopted describing procedures for obtaining permits for bugging personal phone calls and tampering with correspondence of foreign organizations and individuals inside the United States. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled to give judicial organs the right to search editorial offices, to perlustrate notebooks of correspondents and inquire with telephone companies for information on phone calls put through by journalists.

The setting up within the Justice Department of a section on coordination of work with intelligence services is yet another step towards curtailing the civil rights of Americans.

PRC TRYING TO UNDERMINE NONALINED VIA POL POT FORCES

BK100427 Moscow in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 7 May 79 BK

[Text] Nonalined countries continue to make preparations for the sixth summit conference of their representatives to be held next September in Havana, the capital of Cuba. They are now waiting for the nonalined Coordinating Bureau meeting, which will be held in Colombo early next month and will become an important stage in these preparations. Beijing, too, has been frantically making preparations in anticipation of this event, but for what goal?

We deem it necessary to quote the Hong Kong-based magazine, the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, which, since the fifth conference of nonalined leaders in Colombo, has observed that in trying to attend the conference, Beijing is seeking two goals: First, to infiltrate the ranks of those in the nonalined movement; and second, to prevent states that it does not like from joining this movement. This statement holds true even now. In fact, the Beijing rulers' attempt to prevent the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] from participating in the nonalined movement and to question the right of the PRK representative to attend this international conference clearly shows their intention. As is widely known, the Beijing Foreign Ministry sent notes to its diplomatic missions in a number of Asian and African countries ordering them to lobby these states not to support the idea that the PRK be allowed to join the nonalined movement. Beijing would do anything to keep for its Pol Pot puppets, whose regime was toppled by the Kampuchean people, the seat in the nonalined movement that belongs to the PRK. Beijing hopes to use these puppets for a dual purpose. First, to distort the true nature of the Kampuchean people's national salvation struggle; and second, to infiltrate agents into the nonalined movement to sap the unity within the movement because Beijing cannot carry out such activities itself.

Let us recall that the Beijing rulers and especially [words indistinct] during the preparations for the summit conference in Colombo have long attempted to infiltrate the ranks of the nonalined nations. In this connection, it should be noted that in the present policy of the Beijing rulers, can anyone find a single feature which conforms with the principles and aspirations required by the members of the nonalined movement? It is quite obvious that this incompatibility has been prominently exposed in the Beijing rulers' policy in Kampuchea. By installing their puppets in power in Kampuchea, they transformed the country into a proving ground for the experimentation of Maoist ideas and views. Everybody knows the outcome of this experience. The country was driven to chaos and confusion while the population was brought to the brink of extermination. Three million Khmers were killed in the most inhumane, savage ways. This is the bloody toll of the rule of the Pol Pot regime--puppets and zealous lackeys of Beijing. Another part of these consequences was the border war against Vietnam; a war which, according to Beijing's plans, would have been waged to the last Khmer.

Such a regime, which (?is condemned) by world public opinion, is shamelessly presented by the Beijing rulers as meeting all requirements set by the members of the nonalined movement.

The Kampuchean people saw no other way to save the fate of their nation than to rise up and overthrow the hated Pol Pot regime. The People's Revolutionary Council which is now in power has declared its goal, namely to establish a people's democratic state pursuing a socialist line, practicing a policy of peace, unity and nonalinement, and promoting peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This People's Revolutionary Council is the sole legal, authentic representative of the Kampuchean people in all international organizations, including the nonalined movement. In this conjunction, Hun Sen, member of the People's Revolutionary Council in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kampuchea, sent a message to the Sri Lankan foreign minister informing him that he will head a delegation representing the PRK at the nonalined Coordinating Bureau meeting in Colombo. This political stand has won the support of all those who understand the just cause of the Kampuchean people's struggle. We believe that the entreatment and exigency brought to bear by Beijing on those rightfully connected with the nonalined movement will in no way impress the members of this movement.

PRC'S EXPANSIONIST OBJECTIVES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA SCORED

LD100939 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 May 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Midtsev article under "International Notes" rubric: "Behind a False Mask"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur-Moscow--The diplomatic efforts by certain Southeast Asian states aimed at "appeasing" Beijing have not produced the results they expected. Antigovernment forces operating in those countries are continuing to receive small arms, light artillery pieces, ammunition, medical supplies and means of transport from China in the same quantities as before, if not more. The question of China's ending its support for these forces remains open. China evidently does not intend to deprive them of assistance.

Thus the rebels operating in the northern regions of Burma adjacent to China have used the dry season to prepare for new military operations. They have built their subunits up to full strength, organized their additional combat training and replenished stocks of weapons and ammunition with deliveries from China. Plans are being drawn up to combine individual detachments into a well-trained and equipped army. Large-scale military operations are expected, according to press reports, during the monsoon period, when the possibilities for government troops to use aircraft, motorized subunits and heavy artillery are severely limited in these almost inaccessible regions.

Official Chinese representatives in Rangoon also take part in subversive activities, but in a special form. Thus in March, evidently in order to divert the Burmese authorities' attention from the work of Beijing agents in the "restless regions," they disseminated a letter signed by 40 so-called "Burmese friends of the Chinese, Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples" and a number of other documents which they had fabricated, containing hostile attacks on the Soviet Union, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. In one of these spurious documents the Soviet Union is slanderously ascribed with preparing some "secret anti-Burmese operation," although it is well known that the Soviet Union does not interfere in the internal affairs of other states and consistently pursues a policy of developing relations of friendship with Burma, as with other developing states.

According to reports in newspapers published in Malaysia and Thailand, terrorist groupings have also increased their activities on these countries' territories, particularly in regions adjacent to the Malaysian-Thai border. It is no secret that insurgent detachments in these countries are also set up by Beijing and rely on its support. The Malaysian and Thai press display a certain puntiliousness in describing this aspect of the issue. Many illusions are still harbored here regarding the policy of "appeasing" the Chinese leadership. Moreover, both countries have large and influential Chinese communities.

In Malaysia, for example, approximately 40 percent of the population is Chinese. Almost all trade, bank capital and key positions in many other sectors of the national economy are in their hands.

And Beijing takes this circumstance into account. Its current and long-term calculations, judging from a number of indications, are connected above all with strengthening its influence in this community. The ramified contacts maintained with the local Chinese by the PRC's representatives in business, journalist and other public circles attest that Beijing is pursuing far-reaching goals here.

After visiting Kuala Lumpur you come away with the firm conviction that China's direct interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs, its threats against Laos and its monstrous aggression against Vietnam are just the prelude to realizing far broader expansionist plans, which Beijing is nurturing with regard to Southeast Asian countries. In this connection the heroic Vietnamese people's brilliant victory over the Chinese aggressor is of tremendous significance for all the freedom-loving peoples of Southeast Asia. Its profound historic meaning is indisputable.

In actual fact, Beijing pursues a double-faced policy with regard to the Southeast Asian countries. On the one hand, it plainly flirts with the governments of these countries, with the exception of Vietnam, Laos and People's Kampuchea, and demonstrates in every possible way its readiness to develop friendly relations with them. On the other hand, Beijing embroils the Southeast Asian countries with each other and is trying, in particular, to set Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and Burma against Vietnam, Laos and People's Kampuchea, pursuing the aim of weakening their resistance to China's hegemonist and expansionist aspirations.

In keeping with this double-faced policy, China's official state ties with Burma, Malaysia and Thailand are supplemented by a developed network of unofficial ties embracing quite broad local public circles and by secret support for pro-Beijing forces, including insurgents. The immediate purpose of this backstage activity of Beijing's is to increase pressure on government circles.

It is symptomatic that the appreciable increase in China's support for the insurgents in this region has coincided with the "normalization" of American-Chinese relations and China's subsequent aggression against Vietnam. Without oversimplifying the question, it can be said that China's rapprochement with the United States essentially frees Beijing's hands to increase pressure on the Southeast Asian countries.

In actual fact, the United States not only gave its blessing to China's aggression against Vietnam but is also continuing to urge it on to broad anti-Vietnamese activities throughout this region. The Chinese leaders are extending the policy of intimidation, which failed shamefully in Vietnam, to the whole region. Since we failed to "teach" Vietnam a lesson, they say, perhaps we can intimidate other countries.

Beijing's continuing support for the insurgent forces in Burma, Malaysia and Thailand is an important aspect of China's policy. It is not only a question of China's gross interference in the internal affairs of those countries and its increasing pressure on the governments of nearby states. It is also a question of considerably more--of the long-term strategic aims of China's policy in this immediate region, which is also least protected against its expansion.

The pages of Malaysian newspapers are full of pictures of the affably smiling Deng Xiaoping. The smile of the barracuda--a voracious predatory fish--one local correspondent remarked. Reporting the activities of "terrorist forces" in the region of the Malaysian-Thai border, the press in Kuala Lumpur still does not write about who is actually inspiring and supporting the "terrorists," but nonetheless increasingly broad public forces in this part of the world are becoming aware of the expansionist nature of Beijing's policy.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES ALLEGED REBIRTH OF JAPANESE MILITARISM

LD091459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent I. Latyshev report: "Shoots and Roots"]

[Text] Tokyo, May--Recently, Japan's conservative parliamentary circles have been frequently discussing a "fashionable" new subject: With feigned emotion they are conducting noisy discussions about some "threat of a military attack" on Japan and defense measures to avert it. To onlookers this discussion seems strange and absurd. The very reasons for its emergence are perplexing: Surely, the threat of war and foreign invasion of its territory do not really loom over Japan now?

The answer to this naturel question is given by familiarization with an issue of the journal JAPAN QUARTERLY. It is published by ASAHI--the biggest Japanese bourgeois newspaper. The reports published by the journal make it possible to understand quite clearly the essence of what is happening. In particular, it is a case of the intention of the country's monopoly circles to escape from the difficulties which they are encountering (the stagnation in certain production sectors, sluggishness of the market situation, export troubles and so forth) by switching Japanese industrial production to a military footing. "Many companies," an article in the JAPAN QUARTERLY stated, "are having difficulties connected with the depression and are displaying a natural desire to obtain military orders which as a whole is leading to the activation of the campaign in favor of expanding the production of military output." Developing this idea, the author of another article writes: "Business circles encountering the depression and the rise in the yen's exchange rate are insisting on the revision of the government's defense policy as one way of overcoming economic stagnation."

And so the reasons for the talk and disputes among Japanese politicians over preventing the "threat of a surprise attack" on Japan lie not in the fact that such a threat has arisen (no such threat has existed, does exist, or is forseen). The reasons lie in something quite different: in the covert desire of influential groupings of the right-wing camp to create a war psychosis in the country for strictly selfish purposes connected with economic and business considerations.

A number of large Japanese monopoly companies are demanding the augmentation of budget appropriations for military needs and an increase in the government's military orders and the expansion of arms production. Revealing the inner workings of this interest, one of the authors of the above-mentioned articles writes: "First, military orders are not influenced by business fluctuations. Second, the profit norm is always high since both vendor and client have what are usually monopoly positions and since the government acts as the client it can show flexibility in fixing prices. Third, only a certain number of companies are capable of supplying the commodities for which billions of yen are allocated from the state budget.

The firms which display special zeal in developing military production are also specifically indicated. They include in particular the monopoly giants Mitsubishi, Kawasaki, Hitachi (Dzosen), (Sin Neyva) and others which are already supplying the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" with tanks, aircraft, warships and missile guidance systems and other types of modern armaments. It is precisely these firms which are bringing undercover pressure to bear on the government and the ruling party with a view to increasing Japan's budgetary military appropriations and lifting the ban on arms exports abroad.

Who are they, the most active champions of the arms race from among the leaders of the Japanese business world? [paragraph continues]

It is said of Takeshi Sakurada, the present president of the Association of Japanese Businessmen [Nikkeyren] for instance, that, as a close friend of Masayoshi Ohira, the former general secretary of the Liberal Democratic Party and now chairman of this party and the country's prime minister, he is surreptitiously guiding the leadership of this party toward the revision of the Japanese Consitution in order to remove legal obstacles to the development of the arms race in the country. He also established close contacts with the command of the "Self-Defense Forces."

Japanese military circles also advocate the country's militarization. As is well known, so far this group prefers to keep in the shadows of Japan's political scene. But matters are nonetheless proceeding toward the gradual weakening of "civilian control" over the armed forces which number over 260,000 men. "Both in terms of their numerical strength and their arms," the JAPAN QUARTERLY writes, "Japan's Self-Defense Forces enjoy a reputation as the most modern, well balanced and virtually largest army in Asia." This determines the ever-increasing ambitions of the military circles which are advocating more persistently, as they advance, the further buildup of the combat might of the "Self-Defense Forces" and the revision of the Constitution with a view to introducing universal compulsory military service in the country and the expansion of the powers of the "Self-Defense Forces" command.

The case of Gen Hiromi Kurisu who, holding the post of chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, openly criticized the existing status of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces in July last year and demanded a considerable expansion of the powers and freedom for their command under conditions of "military threat" and "extraordinary circumstances" by which is meant a state of war. Kurisu's dismissal in connection with protests from the peace-loving public caused by this statement forces his kindred spirits among the generals here to change their tone somewhat for a while, but in general their influence on the country's political course is becoming increasingly marked.

It is hard to rid oneself of the feeling that there is taking place a resurrection of the militarist policy pursued on the eve of World War II which led to the establishment of the military-fascist dictatorship in the country.

This similarity is particularly noticeable in the anti-Soviet orientation of the present attacks by the champions of rearmament. After all, it is clear to everyone here that their expatiations on "the threat of a surprise attack on Japan" imply a perfectly definite potential enemy, to wit, the Soviet Union. Incidentally, some of them, the JAPAN QUARTERLY points out, believe the buildup of Japan's military might to be an important means of "backing up" the ridiculous and illegal territorial claims which, contrary to commonsense, remain to this day one of the slogans of the leaders of Japanese foreign policy. The country's military circles, linked on the basis of the U.S.-Japanese "security treaty" with the Pentagon's strategic plans, "are at the same time seeking to elaborate their own anti-Soviet strategy." This is an aggressive aspect of the present ballyhoo produced by the champions of Japan's rearmament--an aspect highly dangerous to peace in the Far East. Under the phony pretext of the nonexistent "Soviet military threat" they are contemplating preparations to turn Japan's armed forces into an instrument for exerting "pressure" on the Soviet Union with a view to revising the borders formed as a result of World War II. Anti-Sovietism, revanchism and militarism in this case are intertwined into a single tangled mass centered on the bellicose aspirations of the most aggressive and reactionary groupings of the Japanese monopoly bourgeoisie.

The course toward the continued arming of Japan, including with nuclear weapons which some politicians here are forcefully advocating, naturally radically contradicts the interests and designs of the overwhelming majority of this country's population. [paragraph continues]

According to a public opinion poll conducted by the newspaper ASAHI, 82 percent of ordinary Japanese opposed the revision of Article 9 of the Constitution prohibiting arming of the country and prohibiting war as a means of national policy.

Rooted in the depths of the capitalist economy, the shoots of militarism grow to the surface at the slightest relaxation of vigilance of the forces standing guard over peace. It is no accident that the slogans of the struggle against Japan's remilitarization are now the most important part of the political programs of the Communist Party and the Socialist Party and of the country's leading trade union formations. This struggle, on whose outcome Japan's future largely depends, is being exacerbated with every passing day.

JAPANESE ALLEGATIONS OF USSR AIR BASE IN VIETNAM DENIED

LD091549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 May 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[S. Chugrov rejoinder: "The Product of a Vivid Imagination"]

[Text] In one of his manystatements, Ganri Yamashita, chief of Japan's National Defense Agency, has expressed concern that the Soviet Union is allegedly building a military airbase for its own use in Vietnam. The general has, of course, no proof and indeed cannot have, for the simple reason that the base referred to is merely a figment of the vivid imagination of Yamashita and his military department colleagues.

And this is not an isolated statement. In a variety of ways Japan's reactionary circles talk openly of the nonexistent "Soviet threat" and have visions of Soviet military bases in even the most far-flung corners of the globe. It is as if everything were turned on its head. It is, after all, in Japan that 140 U.S. Army military bases and installations are deployed, at which around 45,000 U.S. servicemen are billeted. These are not castles in the air like the imaginary Soviet airbase in Vietnam--a figment of the Japanese strategists' vivid imaginations--but the very real U.S. Air Force bases in Kadena, Yokota, Iwakuni and other places on Japanese territory.

The danger lies not only in the presence of U.S. bases in Japan. Conservative politicians in the country are trying to push Japan onto the slippery path of militarism and military adventures. The National Defense Agency has prepared a new program for strengthening military might over the period 1980-1984 which will cost 13 trillion yen--2.5 times more than the previous program. And in order to justify the buildup of Japan's military potential that self-same imagination obliges the military to look for sources of danger in places other than those where they really exist. It has long been no secret to the peoples of the Far East and Southeast Asia that the very existence of the Japanese-U.S. security treaty as well as the Beijing leaderships' adventurist policy is creating a seat of tension in the region.

In his recent speech to representatives of big business--on the "Council for the Discussion of Military Questions"--General Nagano, chief of staff of ground Self-Defense Forces, admitted that it is the United States which is demanding that Japan "strengthen its military role." It is the United States which secretly provides the military department's anti-Soviet arguments and is also the source of the campaign aimed at raising militarism to the level of Japanese state policy. The directors of that campaign are to be found in Washington.

The Japanese military's dangerous policy is also being applauded in Beijing.

With the backing of the Japanese-Chinese "peace and friendship" treaty the Chinese leaders are inciting Japan to exacerbate the situation in the Far East, trying to sow distrust toward our country, and nurturing plans to encircle the Soviet Union with hostile countries. Indeed, how else can one interpret the utterances of Deng Xiaoping, vice-premier of the PRC State Council, during his Tokyo visit? His clarion calls for a buildup in Japan's military might made even the most zealous advocates of "Japanese-Chinese firendship" blush.

The fabrications about the building of a Soviet airbase in Vietnam are merely a new step in the bizarre dance which the Japanese military is performing to the tune of their Washington and Beijing "well-wishers".

VIETNAMESE TU DELEGATION VISITS JAPAN

LD091020 Moscow TASS in English 0943 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 9, TASS--A delegation of Vietnamese trade unions, headed by Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Trade Unions of Vietnam, has come here at the invitation of the General Council of the Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo). In the course of the visit which is to last till May 17 the delegation will hold negotiations with leaders of the Japanese workers' movement, visit the towns of Kyoto and Hiroshima. The local democratic public expresses confidence that the visit to the trade union delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Japan will become a major contribution to consolidation of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the working people of the two countries.

MPR JOURNAL SAYS PRC SCHEMING TC ANNEX MONGOLIA

OW081215 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 7 May 79 OW

["Excerpts" of article in NAMYN AMDRAL, journal of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee--title, date not given]

[Excerpts] NAMYN AMDRAL says: The Beijing leaders have joined the imperialist and reactionary camp and become the accomplices of the imperialists in opposing socialism, the international communist movement and the national liberation movement in the world.

The journal points out: China is waging political, economic and even armed struggle against socialist countries. If fact, on the international stage, China coordinates its criminal acts with the imperialist bloc. Maoism and the harmful policies adopted by Mao's successors have turned China into a source of international tension and war.

The Beijing leaders have not given up their scheme to annex Mongolia. They are making military and strategic preparations and stepping up sabotage near the Mongolian border.

In conclusion, NAMYN AMDRAL says: Maoism is big-power chauvinism as well as a source of war and calamities. Under such circumstances, to wage a resolute struggle against Maoist ideology and practice is a component part of the struggle against the policy of aggression pursued by the imperialists in the world.

AFGHAN STRUGGLE AGAINST COUNTERREVOLUTION CONTINUES

Subversion Rebuffed

LD091230 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 9, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

As was reported by the Afghan news agency, BAKHTAR, a meeting of the Supreme Council of Defense of the motherland, which was held in Kabul, passed decisions aimed at futher strengthening the defensive might of the country, at struggle against external enemies who interfere into internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, at full elimination of their armed attacks.

The decisions were taken at a time when the people of Afghanistan, who have just celebrated the first anniversary of the April revolution, continues successfully realizing the aims and objectives of the revolution. The working people of the country are enthusiastically working towards implementation of the assignments of the First Afghan Five-Year Plan. The agrarian reform entered its concluding stage. Realization of this reform will signify implementation of age-old aspirations of the Afghan peasants. Ever broader measures have been taken to wipe out illiteracy, ineptness, poverty.

The faster is the stride of the revolution, the more obvious become its successes, the more bitter opposition is being put up to the construction of a new life by counterrevolutionary forces which are inspired and encouraged from outside. These forces include landlords-feudals, who were deprived of their wealth and privileges by the revolution, reactionaries from the so-called "Moslem Brothers" grouping (the Afghan people was right to dub them as "brothers of the devil"), extremists from the underground Maoist grouping "Sholy Javid". They are backed by the reactionary and imperialist circles which seek to turn Afghanistan back to the dark past, to plunge its people into slavery.

The subversive actions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are inspired, specifically on the territory of neighboring Pakistan, the seat of counter-revolutionary Afghan emigration, and imperialist special services are actively involved in the training of counterrevolutionaries and saboteurs.

Commentators drew attention, specifically, to the recent report which was published in the Lebanese weekly AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI, which shows that a number of bases formed in Pakistan to train counterrevolutionary groupings are controlled by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The false instigating propaganda, bandit raids on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, provocations, arsons, assassinations--these are the methods of counterrevolution.

But no matter how hard the enemies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan try to shake the determination of the Afghanis to build a new life, whatever methods are used by the internal and international reaction in a bid to undermine the April revolution, they will fail in reaching their goal. "Our revolution is a torch that nobody can put out, and if anybody tries to do so, he will strongly burn himself!" This was stated recently by N.M. Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, delivering recently a speech to elders of tribes in Kabul. That these words are right is wholly and entirely reaffirmed by the resolute rebuff being given by the government and the people of Afghanistan to designs of counterrevolution.

## Interview With Afghan Ambassador

LD100950 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 10, TASS--The April revolution, which was carriedout under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the vanguard of the working class, was a turning point in the history of Afghanistan, Raz Mohammad Paktin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the USSR said in an interview to the Soviet English-language weekly MOSCOW NEWS.

The April revolution transferred political and state power from the hands of the exploiting classes to the hands of the exploited popular masses and the working people of Afghanistan, as represented by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. With the aim of improving the living standards of the people the new government is carrying (?out profound) reforms in the political, social, economic, cultural and other fields. Over the year, the new government has opened more than 400 new schools, a new university in Nangarhar Province, provided employment for more than 12,000 people, and released more than 13,000 innocent people from prison. Its plans envisage wiping out illiteracy by the end of the First Five-Year Plan, and an active campaign is under way in this respect, with 800,000 people already attending special courses.

The decrees of the country's Revolutionary Council were a powerful, devastating blow at the last stronghold of reaction--the aristocracy, feudalism and the exploiters. Under these decrees almost 11 million peasants who had no land at all or very small plots were liberated from oppression and dependence upon usurers was wretched. [sentence as received]

They eliminated the disgraceful heritage of feudalism which created great obstacles in the way of educating rising generations, and provided equal rights for women. A democratic land reform was enacted. More than 110,000 families have received, gratis, more than 220,000 hectares of land, and more than 20,000 hectares have been set aside for state farms. For the first time, more than 12,000 school graduates have entered higher schools, and 2,000 of them will be sent to study abroad. The new people's government of Afghanistan is carrying out a peaceful foreign policy based on the principles and criteria of active non-alignment. It is working for world peace, and on many international issues its standpoint coincides with that of the socialist countries.

## Pakastani Border Raids

LD092230 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 9, TASS--The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) came forward with a statement which expresses a resolute protest to the Government of Pakistan in connection with armed attacks on the DRA's areasfrom Pakistani territory, attacks which became frequent. The statement emphasises that Pakistani soldiers attack the DRA's border posts, commit murders and violence. On May 8, the statement points out, a large number of Pakistani soldiers armed with light and heavy weapons made an attack on Afghan territory in the area of Paktia Province and destroyed one Afghan village. As a result of vigorous actions by the border guards and security forces of the DRA, the aggressors were dislodged from the Afghan territory. The Afghan people, the statement stresses, are full of determination to give a fitting rebuff to the aggressor and defend their motherland at any price.

## Taraki on Domestic, Foreign Policies

LD071530 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 7, TASS-- The Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan held its session here during which the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, President of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki made a report on the home and international situation.

The Deputy Prime Minister Shah Wali submitted for the consideration of the session participants reports on the economic and financial situation of the country as well as on questions of planning. Saleh Mohammad Ziray, agriculture and land reform minister, reported on the progress in the implementation of the law on agrarian reform.

## Demonstration of Government Support

LD091256 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 9, TASS--Meetings, marches and demonstrations have been held in Kabul and other town of Afghanistan. Their participants acted in support of the statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in accordance with which all Afghani citizens, who left the country under the influence of imperialist propaganda, are allowed to return home.

In their speeches at the meeting workers, peasants and representatives of public organizations denounced the designs of imperialist and reactionary circles aimed at undermining the unity of the Afghan people and expressed support for the government's measures in building a new society in Afghanistan.

## CIA Training of Subversives

LD071630 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 7, TASS--The United States participates directly in staging subversive activities against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This is reported by the Lebanese weekly AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI. The weekly points out that 20 military camps were set up in Pakistani territory along the Afghan border where, under the supervision of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, getting their training are members of counter-revolutionary organisations fighting the people's power in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The headquarters of the Afghan counter-revolution, the weekly writes further, is in Peshawar where, in a house rented by a U.S. official, its leaders get regular instructions from CIA agents. Two of the latter are known by names of Lissard and Dubrich. Radio equipment has been installed in the house by the Americans permitting permanent contact with all the military camps and subersion groups infiltrated into the territory of Afghanistan.

SIGNIFICANCE OF SRV'S DIEN BIEN PHU VICTORY RECALLED

OW100747 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 7 May 79 OW

[Grammatikov commentary]

[Text] Dear friends, today is the 25th anniversary of the historic Dien Bien Phu victory. The Soviet people wish the war veterans who participated in the battle that ended the colonialist yoke in Vietnam good health, happiness and many achievements. They greet all those who have had the honor of carrying Dien Bien Phu through fierce war fires for their fatherland's freedom.

Dear friends, like you, the Soviet people are also marking this victory. We see in Dien Bien Phu the symbol of the Vietnamese people's bravery, heroism and undaunted spirit in defending their freedom and independence. I have had the opportunity on many occasions to meet war veterans who participated in the Dien Bien Phu battle. Comrade Nguyen Dinh Thi, once the political commissar of the capital regiment and now a famous Vietnamese writer whose books are popular in the Soviet Union, told us that the heroes of Dien Bien Phu were encouraged by the war exploits of Soviet combatants fighting against the fascists. It was not accidental that this historic battle was often called Vietnam's Stalingrad.

For a quarter of a century, since the victory of May 1954, the valiant Vietnamese combatants have on many occasions proved their faithfulness to the spirit of Dien Bien Phu. All those who ignore the lessons of the past and who plot to encroach on the Vietnamese people's freedom and independence will certainly not escape stern punishment. The U.S. imperialists and their henchmen were thus punished in South Vietnam, and this happened recently to the arrogant Beijing hegemonists.

Developing the tradition of Dien Bien Phu in battles against a force of 600,000 Chinese aggressors, Vietnamese troops and militiamen displayed their courage, valor and combat skill. The enemy received due punishment, his main force being driven out of Vietnam.

Comrade Brezhnev has said: The punishment dealt by the heroic sons of Vietnam to the aggressors showed once again that the strength of a nation united around the Communist Party and marching under the banner of socialism along with the fraternal socialist countries cannot be broken by any aggressor.

The international significance of the victories won by the Vietnamese people in their patriotic struggle is very great. Dien Bien Phu was the crucial victory in ending the war in Indochina. It encouraged national liberation forces throughout the world.

The spring 1975 victory was a powerful blow dealt to imperialism and international reaction. The rebuff to China's recent aggression has further increased the capability of defending independence, peace and stability in Indochina and the rest of Southeast Asia.

Dear friends, we know that, confronted by the Chinese authorities' new threats, the Vietnamese people are consolidating their national defense capability, heightening their vigilance and maintaining their combat readiness. The Soviet people are firmly confident that the successors of the glorious fighting tradition of Dien Bien Phu will surmount all trials and succeed in safeguarding their just cause with honor.

VNA CITED ON CONTINUING INCURSIONS INTO SRV BY PRC

LD091516 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 9 May 79 LD

["China Must End Provocations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, May 9, TASS--The Chinese side deliberately evades the discussion of pressing measures in order to ensure peace and stability in the frontier areas of the two countries. It insolently demands that Vietnam should give up its course of independence and international solidarity. China's radio and press invariably make slanderous fabrications against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. This is said in a report of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (VNA) that has been published here. It stresses that the Chinese authorities continue aggravating tension on the frontier between Vietnam and China.

China has concentrated more than 10 divisions in direct proximity of the frontier. Weapons, military equipment and ammunition are brought every day to frontier areas, exercises are being held involving all arms of the service, provocations are staged.

On April 30 and May 1, reports VNA, up to a company of Chinese troops attacked (?two) villages of the Sinman District in the Ha Tuyen Province. On May 1, Chinese scouts were airlifted to the Pha Long area of the Myong Hyong district, Hoang Lien Son Province. On the same day a group of Chinese war-planes violated the air space of Vietnam in the province of Lang Son. In the next few days Chinese troops invaded the Vietnamese territory in the area of Height 1678 in the Ha Tuyen Province. They set fire to scores of houses of local residents.

China's ruling circles, the news agency stresses, must end provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

LAO MINISTER'S INTERVIEW IN CUBAN WEEKLY CITED

LD091416 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Havana, May 9, TASS--The foreign policy of Laos is based on the principles of independence, peace, friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries and all peace-loving forces on earth. This has been stated in the Cuban weekly, VERDE OLIVO, interview by Khamphai Bupha, acting foreign minister of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic. Laos, he stressed, is in the same rank with all progressive revolutionary and socialist forces, with all who come out against wars and aggressions, against expansion of imperialism and international reaction.

Khamphai Bupha has said that the relations between the Laotian People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are invariably strengthening and developing and that the two fraternal peoples through their efforts will frustrate the designs of imperialists and the present Chinese rulers aimed at undermining the ties of good-neighbourliness and cooperation.

He also said that the coming conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries in Havana would be a new major step towards stronger solidarity and unity of the countries, members of the nonalignment movement.

NEW UK GOVERNMENT PLANS TO INCREASE 'MILITARY POTENTIAL'

ID091110 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0942 GMT 9 May 79 ID

["Dangerous Plans"--TASS headline]

[Text] London--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports: Britain's Conservative government is getting ready for a new upturn in the arms race. According to a report in the London DAILY MAIL, the Ministry of Defense is making plans to build up nuclear capacity. Referring to reliable sources, the paper writes that "the task of creating a new generation of nuclear weapons is the most important one the Tory government is setting itself."

In their election manifesto, the Conservative leadership, using their pretext of a mythical "threat from the East," declared there was "a need to considerably increase spending on military projects and insure the efficiency of Britain's nuclear deterrent." Now the Conservatives are moving from words to deeds. According to press sources, one of the plans for increasing the military potential under consideration by the Defense Ministry is replacing nuclear Polaris missile-armed submarines with improved submarines armed with Trident missiles, and acquiring from the United States independently created cruise missiles. The scope of the planned arms modernization programs can be judged from the fact that the replacement of the Polaris submarines alone will cost the taxpayer almost 2 billion pounds sterling. At the same time, military spending in the current fiscal year is to total 9 billion pounds sterling, meaning a 24 percent rise in the Defense Ministry's budget last year. These plans cannot but give rise to profound concern among the broad political and public circles in Britain. It is significant that even the bourgeois press, including papers which traditionally support the Tories, have been compelled to acknowledge the danger inherent in the proposed arms programs.

OUTBREAK OF TERROR IN ULSTER REACTION TO CONSERVATIVE LINE

ID091946 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 9 Mar 79 ID

[Text] In Britain the new Conservative Cabinet headed by Margaret Thatcher is facing a broad range of problems, as is seen from this report from the TASS correspondent in London, Aleksandr Shalnev. Observers here are discussing the most acute problems facing the country, he writes, among them is the problem of combating inflation whose average annual rate is now almost 10 percent, and the explosive situation in Ulster. Now that the election struggle is in the past the Conservatives themselves recognize the complexity of the problems. Sally Oppenheim, who has been appointed the minister of state for trade and consumer affairs, said in an interview with the ASSOCIATED PRESS that prospects for the development of the situation in the field of prices are not too encouraging. She said the coming months will see a sharp rise in prices.

Many commentators consider that the Conservatives' economic programs will inevitably bring about another acceleration of the rate of inflation. The tragic developments of the past days in Ulster are another reminder of the unresolved nature of the problems of Northern Ireland, which are practically fully buried in oblivion during the election campaign both by the Labourites and the Conservatives. Just recently another 2 persons were added to the list of victims of the bloody conflict in Ulster, whose number reached almost 2,000 over the past decade. Observers are inclined to view the new outbreak of terror and violence in the province as a reaction to the intention proclaimed by the Conservative government to solve Ulster's problems from the position of strength and to toughen the military police regime in Northern Ireland.

UK LABOR LEADERS' POLICIES BLAMED FOR ELECTION DEFEAT

ID091059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 79 p 5 LD

[Boris Strelnikov "Commentator's Column": "Problems Remain"]

[Text] London--Computers have summed up the results of the early elections for the British Parliament. The results of the counting of the votes testify to a victory for the Conservatives. Precisely 635 members are being elected to the British House of Commons. To win a party needs to obtain 318 seats. According to official data, the Conservatives have obtained 21 seats more than that.

Traditionally the party to win a numerical advantage in the House of Commons forms the government. The head of the party which wins the elections becomes prime minister. For the first time in Britain's history that post will be held by a woman--Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher.

The reasons for the Labor Party's defeat are self-evident. Its positions were undermined by the serious economic disorders. It is like a vicious circle. The economic disorders once proved too much for a Conservative government. The Labor government headed by J. Callaghan also failed to extricate the country from the quagmire of crisis. Now the Tories will have to tackle this once again.

From the first to the last day of the election campaign the debate centered on economic issues. The unchecked rise in prices, the growth of unemployment, the general decline in working people's living standards--all this was skillfully utilized by the opposition party to undermine Labor's prestige. The Conservatives played on the fears of the so-called "middle class," which was scared by the unprecedented scale of the strikes to which working people who did not accept the policy of "voluntary belt-tightening" were forced to resort.

The defeat of the Labor Party stemmed from the ordinary people's discontent with the party leadership's policy. Last fall this policy was rejected by the British trade union congress and later by the delegates to the Labor Party conference. Having seen for themselves that the Labor leadership had no intention of abandoning the line of shifting economic difficulties onto working people's shoulders, a certain number of voters who supported the Labor Party in the last elections have now rejected it.

"The opposition does not win elections; the government loses them"--such is the traditional ironic formula according to which the party majority in the British Parliament changes. Of course, none of the main levers of power is affected here. Whichever way the pendulum swings--towards the Conservatives or toward Labor--the elections in themselves do not resolve economic and social problems. The elections are over, but the problems remain and are continuing to cast a shadow over the entire life of the country.

KOSYGIN CONGRATULATIONS TO THATCHER ON ELECTION

ID091531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Her Excellency Mrs Margaret Thatcher, British prime minister.

Esteemed Mrs Thatcher,

Please accept my congratulations on your appointment as British prime minister.

I take this opportunity to express the hope that Soviet-British relations will develop further to the benefit of our peoples and in the interests of the consolidation of peace, international security and cooperation.

[Signed] A. Kosygin

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

CPSU Greetings

ID091044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] The 23d Congress of the French Communist Party [PCF] opens today. A CPSU delegation headed by Ponomarev, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, will participate in its work.

The CPSU Central Committee sent a message of greetings to the 23d Congress of the PCF. It says:

Dear comrades, the CPSU Central Committee cordially greets the 23d Congress of the PCF and sends a fraternal greeting to its participants, to all French communists. Soviet communists and all Soviet people, with kind feelings of solidarity, follow the struggle waged by the French working class, all working people, in defense of their vital interests, in advocating democratic changes and socialism. The PCF plays the leading role in uniting the working people, all democratic forces on a class basis.

The 23d Congress of the PCF is taking place at a time when a stubborn struggle is unfolding in the international arena. At the center of this struggle are problems of war and peace, detente and disarmament, on the solution of which depends the future of all mankind. The danger of a new world war has been held off, but not fully eliminated. Detente is the dominating tendency in international relations, but it has not yet become irreversible. Imperialism is compelled to retreat, but at the same time it continues to escalate the arms race, to interfere in the affairs of other peoples. The policy of the Beijing leaders is increasingly merging with the policy of imperialism. The perfidious aggression against Socialist Vietnam revealed to the whole world the great-power hegemonistic essence of the policy of the present China leadership. Historical experience proves that the main force in the struggle for the peoples' peace and security against imperialism and hegemonism is socialism. It insures the solution of fundamental problems in the interests of all working people, which is why the ideas of socialism are evoking ever increasing interest and liking on the part of working people everywhere and at the same time are subjected to fierce attacks by the class opponent.

In these conditions, the need to strengthen the interaction of all progressive and democratic forces becomes ever more imperative and urgent. The French communists have set many brilliant examples of how the organic fusion of patriotism and internationalism helps to strengthen the party and its influence with the masses. The Soviet communists value highly the actions of the PCF in strengthening peace and detente, in developing all-European cooperation, in having France pursue an independent foreign policy, and in promoting friendship between our countries and peoples.

The Soviet and French communists are united by common views on many fundamental problems of the present time, and by firm friendship hardened in the joint struggle for common goals. The CPSU advocates further strengthening of our two parties' fraternal cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interests of both parties and peoples, in the interests of safeguarding the peace and security of the peoples, and social progress.

Long live the PCF! Long live the fraternal friendship between the CPSU and the PCF! Let the friendship between the peoples of France and the Soviet Union strengthen!

## Ponomarev Attends Opening

LD091012 Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Paris, May 9, TASS--The 23rd Congress of the French Communist Party opened today in the Paris workers' suburb of St. Ouen. It is attended by about 2,000 delegates and also envoys of many fraternal communist and workers' parties, progressive and national liberation movements. The congress is attended by a CPSU delegation led by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. George Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, delivered a report at the congress.

## Marchais Gives Report

LD100740 Moscow TASS in English 0721 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Paris, May 10, TASS--Delivering the report at the 23rd Congress of the French Communist Party, which is being held in the Paris suburb of St. Ouen, Georges Marchais, the secretary general of the French Communist Party, pointed out that France today was in the grip of a serious economic crisis.

The crisis, he said, spells wholesale and persistent unemployment, 1,800,000 men and women workers are deprived of their paramount right--the right to employment. The crisis spells new cars, which are being scrapped, spells the closure of factories, spells towns and whole districts economically distressed, spells the curtailment of whole branches of industry.

The crisis spells a decline in the purchasing capacity of ever larger categories of the working people, poverty, affecting millions of families, aggravation of social inequality, stagnation at the level of production, vacant lands which were fertile in the past.

Emphasizing that French society needed profound democratic changes which ought to put an end to the domination by capital, Marchais said that the French Communist Party was fighting against unemployment, for the creation of new jobs through the expansion of internal consumption, for a rise in the purchasing capacity of the working people, for lower rents and taxes, for a reduction in the working week, for lowering the retirement age to 60 years for men and 55 for women. The party is pressing for an expansion of the public-owned sector of production, the nationalization of the major branches of industry, including the metallurgical, ore mining and nuclear industries, the safeguarding of better living conditions, environmental protection. The communists are in favour of setting up bodies of genuine local government, elected by universal ballot and having real rights and means.

Passing over to an analysis of the present international situation, the French Communist Party secretary general pointed out that in recent decades the balance of forces in the world had been changed in favour of the forces of national, social and human liberation.

The Great October Revolution of 1917 in Russia has been and still is the decisive event predetermining these changes and it would be futile to expect of the French Communist Party that it in any way facilitate a belittling of its significance. The October Revolution translated socialism from the sphere of hope into the sphere of its practical implementation. It was a signal for the decisive development of powerful forces of progress and peace throughout the world and for the transition of other peoples to the construction and upsurge of socialism.

In the socialist countries, he went on to say, an end has been put to man's exploitation by man, to the social vices inherent in those countries that are still under the rule of capitalism and colonialism, to the difficulties, affecting hundreds of millions of people--starvation, poverty, illiteracy, lack of confidence in the morrow and tremendous social inequality.

For pace of economic development, the socialist countries are much ahead of the capitalist countries, which are seized by a crisis. Their existence and vigorous actions in the international arena safeguarded for mankind more than 30 years of existence without world wars. All this, Marchais emphasized, is evidence of the superiority of the new social order, built up in the socialist countries, and gives us reasons for assessing their overall result as positive.

Marchais criticised the policy of the current Beijing leadership. We tell the Chinese leaders with utmost clarity that it is impossible to work for the benefit of their people, for peace and progress while at the same time regarding the Soviet Union as enemy number one, he said. One cannot advocate national sovereignty, while simultaenously speaking in favour of strengthening NATO, Atlantic and European integration. On this issue we have serious differences with them.

We denounced China's aggression against Vietnam. We believe that Vietnam's assistance to the Cambodian people, who fell victim to genocide, cannot justify the Chinese aggression. In this context we noted with satisfaction that it had been possible to check the conflict thanks, specifically, to the wise position of the Soviet Union.

In conclusion the French Communist Party secretary general dwelt on some questions of inner-party life. He noted the historic necessity of the leading role of the working class and the importance of the party's work in the development of class consciousness of the working people and the strengthening of their unity of action. Our working class, the youth and the entire people of France need hopes, prospects, ideals, which we are offering, he said. Relying on all achievements and experience accumulated since the October Revolution, we are fighting for the fundamental transformation of French society.

He noted the substantial growth in the membership of the French Communist Party since its preceding congress. At the end of last year, the party had 702,000 members. The possibilities in this sphere, however, have not yet been exhausted by any means, he said. In forthcoming years we must and can bring up this figure to one million.

GISCARD APRIL VISIT TO USSR MARKS UPTURN IN DETENTE

LD091125 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 May 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "In the Name of Peace and Detente"]

[Text] The talks held in Moscow at the end of April between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and French President V. Giscard d'Estaing were a new landmark in the development of the traditional friendly relations between the two countries and a new impulse in the policy of detente and peace. This is how the world public is evaluating the results of the French president's official working visit to the Soviet Union.

Soviet-French summit meetings as a rule yield good and substantial results, and this meeting was no exception. The Moscow talks were full, informative and most fruitful. They culminated in momentous results. In the course of the Moscow meeting such important documents were signed as a program for further developing cooperation between the Soviet Union and France toward detente and peace; a long-term program for deepening economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the USSR and France in 1980-1990; an agreement on economic cooperation in 1980-1985 and a number of others.

Both individually and in aggregate these documents all reflect the dynamic nature of bilateral Soviet-French relations and reveal new prospects for developing mutually advantageous ties. Indeed, new goals were set in the relations between our countries, the achievement of which will serve both peoples' welfare and prosperity.

The Moscow talks are also of great international significance. That is why the Soviet-French talks were the focus of world public attention. Throughout the world the relations between the USSR and France and rightly considered a kind of barometer of detente. And this is natural. Let us recall that it was the USSR and France which were the trailblazers of political detente, promoting the development of this process of vital importance to the peoples' destinies. Soviet-French cooperation has been the pivot of this policy for more than a decade.

In the documents signed in Moscow the Soviet Union and France today outline the reference points for deepening the policy of international detente and show specific ways of achieving that goal. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev called these documents and accords a breakthrough in the practice of international relations. "Just as in the sixties and seventies, the USSR and France were the initiators of the detente process and, together with other states, actively helped to get it established, so today also they have reached accords which in the present world situation advance detente," L.I. Brezhnev says in a press statement on the Soviet-French talks.

Of particular importance are the provisions written into the program for further developing cooperation between the Soviet Union and France toward detente and peace. In this document both countries solemnly declare that they will do all in their power to save mankind from the threat of war. The Soviet Union and France expressed the conviction that in the present circumstances the detente policy is the only way of insuring peace and that relations of goodneighborliness, concord and cooperation are established between states. Both sides called for the implementation of all the provisions of the all-European conference Final Act. The USSR and France stressed that a position of strength policy or a bloc or hegemonist policy is incompatible with peace and detente. They pledged to make determined efforts to help prevent and to eliminate trouble-spots. The USSR and France declared their intention of doing all in their power to achieve real progress toward universal and complete disarmament.

In short, every line of this document testifies to the desire of the USSR and France to open up new horizons for bilateral cooperation in order to insure a firm and lasting peace. The course of developing such cooperation springs from the USSR's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy. This course is an important and constant element in France's foreign policy.

The significance of the Moscow accords is determined by another important factor. The talks between the leaders of the USSR and France were held at a time when a number of negative phenomena made the international situation more complicated. This has made it necessary to defend peace and detente still more vigorously. The Moscow meeting demonstrated that the USSR and France are clearly aware of that need.

In a Kremlin speech during the French president's visit, L.I. Brezhnev said: "On the threshold of the seventies the Soviet Union and France helped bring about the change to the policy of detente. On the threshold of the eighties we are faced with a task even vaster in scale: to insure that detente triumphs irrevocably across the globe."

The results of the Soviet-French summit meeting accord with that vital task. Cooperation between the Soviet Union and France serves the interests of reducing the threat of war and strengthening international security and detente.

FRG INTERESTED IN JOINT SIBERIAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

LD091137 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 May 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants dispatch from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Tarasov: "Interest in Joint Projects"]

[Text] The FRG is prepared to take part in the development of Siberia's natural resources, FRG Minister of Economics Otto Lambsdorff stated at a meeting with V.S. Semenov, USSR ambassador to Bonn. The minister called for the expansion of cooperation between East and West and for the participation of other Western states in the implementation of Siberian projects. Stressing that the long-term Soviet-West German economic agreement signed a year ago "will not remain on paper," the minister noted the stability and scale of economic relations between the USSR and the FRG.

Otto Lambsdorff's statement reflects FRG business circles' growing interest in closer and broader cooperation with the Soviet Union, particularly in participation in the joint development of Siberia's raw material and energy resources, IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Grigoryants writes from Bonn.

BRIEFS

FRENCH REPRESENTATIVES IN KIEV--Representatives of 25 French departments--city mayors, deputy mayors and municipal councilors--arrived recently in Kiev in accordance with the program for promoting cooperation between the two countries, adopted as a result of the meeting held by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, French president. The French representatives laid a wreath and flowers at the grave of the unknown soldier in the Eternal Glory Park, inspected the exhibition of Ukrainian national economic achievements and toured the city. Gusev, Kievskiy Gorispolkom chairman, spoke to the visitors about the experience of Kiev City builders and the part of local Soviet deputies in the development of the 2-million inhabitant city. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 7 May 79 AU]

## IZVESTIYA CALLS SA'D HADDAD 'A PAWN' IN ISRAEL'S HANDS

LD091529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

["Rejoinder" from V. Petrusenko review "The Day Worldwide": "With an Alien Voice"]

[Text] S. Haddad, head of the south Lebanese separatists, is as brazen as they come. Last month he announced the creation of a so-called "independent state" in the south of the country. Now this rebel is openly concocting even more impressive plans. "Starting from the south, we will liberate the entire territory of Lebanon inch by inch," he stated in an interview for the Lebanese journal AL-HAWADITH.

Why so bold? It is no secret that the meagre forces of the rightwing separatists are, as they say, nothing to write home about. The point is that Haddad has long since sold himself to the Israeli expansionists and is a pawn in their hands. It was with their support that he proclaimed his notorious "independent state." It is Tel Aviv which incites him to new aggressive adventures. This is mentioned openly, incidentally, in a REUTERS report which takes up Haddad's threat to seize Lebanon "inch by inch." Yes, the rebel's voice is the voice of his Israeli masters, who are trying--after the conclusion of the separate deal with As-Sadat--to weaken Lebanon by any means and to further exacerbate the situation in the Near East.

## COMMENT ON ISRAEL'S INGRATITUDE OVER WORLD WAR II

TA091913 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 8 May 79 TA

[Text] This is the 34th time that humanity marks the victory over fascist Germany. The famous scientist Albert Einstein described this day as a day of redemption and hope. He saw fascism at its outset. He saw it growing and becoming a monster, nurtured by nationalism, a provincial feeling of supremacy over other countries, the ardency of the rich and the quest for power of adventurists.

The Soviet people sacrificed 20 million of its sons on the altar of war against the fascist beast. However, it succeeded in defending humanity and saving the people of Europe and other continents from Nazi enslavement. The leaders of the Third Reich dreamed about the conquest of the entire world. A day of redemption and hope also reached the hundreds of thousands of prisoners in the fascist concentration camps, including the Jews that the S.S. executionists did not have time to shoot or kill in the gas chambers. The redemption day arrived on the dusty steel of the tanks adorned by red stars. Who would have believed that years later the same people who were spared annihilation by the fascists would conduct a policy based on the same nationalism, on a feeling of supremacy over other nations, on the ardency of the rich and the quest for power of the adventurists?

To compare the Israeli leaders with the Nazis does not say much in the former's favor. However, don't the Palestinian women and children being killed by Israeli bombs have the right to make such a comparison? Don't the Egyptians or the Syrians possess such a right when the Israeli forces continue to rule their lands? Don't the Arabs residing in Israel as second-class citizens, as some sort of subhumans--according to Hitler's definition--have such a right? How could such a thing have happened? How can such a phenomenon continue in Israel where many people who saw fascism face-to-face still live, people who were miraculously saved from the Nazi assassins? How could such a thing happen in Israel where many of the veterans who bravely fought against German fascism and who share the victory over them still live? Let the Israelis give this some thought.

The present Zionist leaders think that the simple Israeli people are not capable of protesting the deeds carried out by their rulers. Otherwise, Begin and his confidants would not have dared to incite against the country which saved humanity from the fascist plague. Otherwise, they would not have dared to charge the Soviet Union with an anti-Israeli or even an anti-Semitic position.

Certainly, the Soviet Union does not need recognition for its internationalism and its peace-seeking and just policy from such servants of imperialism like Menahem Begin. However, the anti-Soviet and cynical lies fostered in Israel are in fact an insult to the memory of the victims of fascism, the fascism defeated by the Soviet people.

We would like to believe that the Israeli people will ultimately reject the defamers as well as the aggressive policy described by the United Nations as a racist policy.

In his book on the war [title indistinct], Leonid Brezhnev says: Our victory constituted a big step on the ladder of human history. He proved the grandiosity of our socialist motherland, the strength of the communist ideas. He revealed exciting examples of sacrifice and courage, and that is the way it was. Let there be peace, which is so vital, for the Soviet people and all the people of the world. These words by Brezhnev reflect the feelings of the entire Soviet people who commemorate World War II, so that a third war does not break out, so that all wars stop on earth where all people equally deserve joy, justice and happiness.

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION ENDS IN ADEN

LD092038 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Aden, May 9, TASS--The third session of the permanent Secretariat of the All-Arab People's Congress completed its work here today. Its participants adopted a declaration calling on all the detachments of national liberation movement in Arab countries to intensify struggle against the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty concluded under the U.S. aegis, for the observance of the legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people of whom the Palestine Liberation Organisation is the sole legitimate representative. The declaration notes a necessity to strengthen solidarity with all the progressive forces of the world, with the Soviet Union, in the first place.

AKHUNZYANOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM S. YEMEN

LD081453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by T.I. Akhunzyanov, secretary of the Bashkirskiy Obkom, has returned from a trip to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY].

The delegation's visit was made in accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Yemen Socialist Party. During the visit the delegation familiarized itself with the life of the PDRY people and their struggle under the leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party for the consolidation of national independence and for social progress. There was an exchange of experience in the sphere of ideological and organizational party work.

ISRAELI-S.AFRICAN ECONOMIC, MILITARY COOPERATION SCORED

LD082138 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, May 8, TASS--According to reports from the Republic of South Africa, South African authorities permitted to float in the country a twenty million dollar Israeli loan. The pro-government paper CITIZEN said the decision reflected the spirit of understanding and cooperation between the two countries.

Indeed, relations between Israel and the Republic of South Africa are getting closer. Over the last five years alone, trade turnover between them has increased four-fold hitting 120 million dollars. Pretoria uses Israel as the Trojan horse to penetrate the markets of Western states and the African countries which still maintain relations with Tel Aviv.

Wide-ranging military ties between the Republic of South Africa and Israel are particularly dangerous. Pretoria actively contributes to the development of the war industry of the Zionist state with her investments in this branch of the Israeli economy exceeding 30 million rand.

In its turn, Tel Aviv secretly supplies the South African Army with the most sophisticated weapons in violation of the United Nations sanctions and trains racist troops for anti-guerrilla warfare. For many years Israel has given the racist Pretoria regime the technology of uranium enrichment, thus supporting the racialists' drive for the nuclear weapon of their own.

At the same time, seeking to break the growing international isolation, these ractionary regimes also strengthen their political cooperation. Proceeding from their pro-imperialist course, Tel Aviv and Pretoria have repeatedly made attempts to undermine the work of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, supported separatists movements in some African countries, notably secessionist FNLA and UNITA groupings in Angola.

Cooperation between the Republic of South Africa and Israel meets the interests of imperialist powers which are using these regimes to suppress the struggle of progressive forces in Africa and the Middle East. The Israel-South Africa axis based on the common racist doctrines of apartheid and Zionism constitutes a threat not only to the security of African and Arab nations, but also to universal peace.

GUINEA-BISSAU'S CABRAL ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

LD091458 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Bissau, May 9, TASS--A session of the National People's Assembly of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, which has opened in its capital, will discuss a report on activities of the government, endorse the state budget and plan of capital investments for the coming fiscal year. New leadership of the National People's Assembly of the republic will be elected.

President of the State Council of the republic Luis Cabral spoke at the opening of the session. He said that the young republic continued encountering serious economic and financial difficulties. In this connection the head of state called for enhanced financial discipline. He urged, specifically, stronger financial control in all branches of the national economy, better work of the state enterprises. Luis Cabral spoke highly of the activities of the Soviet-Guinean Fishing Society "Estrela do Mar" (the Star of the Sea) and Soviet geologists, who are prospecting for mineral deposits in the country.

He reported preparation for revision of the Constitution of Guinea-Bissau with due account for the changes that took place over the years of independence, and announced that elections to the National People's Assembly would be held next year.

Touching upon questions of foreign policy of Guinea-Bissau, the president of the State Council stressed the interest of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau in the development of the relations of trust, friendship and cooperation with other states, stressed the need of strengthening relations with Angola, Mozambique and other African countries. He pledged solidarity of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands with the MPLA-Workers Party and the Frelimo party and resolutely denounced the acts of aggression committed by the racists of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia against "frontline" states.

Touching upon the coming assembly of heads of state and government of the OAU member-states in Liberia, Luis Cabral stressed that Guinea-Bissau stands for stronger African unity. He reaffirmed solidarity of the Guinean people with the Palestine Liberation Organization and the struggle of the Palestinian people for their legitimate rights.

SENEGALESE PAPER DENOUNCES 'SO-CALLED' WESTERN AID

LD081416 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Dakar, May 8, TASS--The Senegalese newspaper LE SOLEIL exposed the neocolonialist character of the so-called "aid" by the West to the developing countries, the aid which in actual fact is turning out to be their economic enslavement. The "aid" rendered by transnational corporations, the newspaper writes, leads to such a state of affairs when the development of natural resources and the primary processing of raw materials again get under the control of monopoly groups. Industrial projects built with the participation of transnational corporations also become the property of foreign capital which regulates the export of raw materials and semi-fabricates in keeping with its own interests. With such an "industrialization", the developing countries remain at a low level of development and serve as a source of superprofits for Western powers, the newspaper emphasizes.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES NZE-LED CONGO DELEGATION

LD091409 Moscow in French to Africa 1800 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] On 7 May Ivan Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received a delegation of the party and government of the People's Republic of the Congo led by Pierre Nze, member of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee Politbureau and minister of foreign affairs, in the Kremlin. Their talks were conducted in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere.

BRIEFS

NO SMALLPOX IN MOZAMBIQUE--Maputo, May 7, TASS--Smallpox cases are no longer observed in the People's Republic of Mozambique, according to Helder Martins, the republic's minister of health. He said here that from now on visitors to Mozambique will not be required to produce a certificate of smallpox vaccination. The last case of the infectious disease was recorded in the country in 1969, the minister pointed out. The government of the young African state gives much attention to the protection of the health of its citizens. A universal vaccination was recently carried out in the republic recently. More than nine million people of the country were vaccinated against measles, cholera, tropical fever, smallpox, and tuberculosis. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 7 May 79 LD]

KIRGIZ CP PLENUM DISCUSSES WORK WITH PEOPLE'S LETTERS

LD091413 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 26 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of unattributed "Information Report on a Kirgiz CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Excerpts] A routine Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum was held on 25 April 1979.

The plenum examined the question "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization in Further Improving Work With Letters and the Organization of the System of Working People's Consultations in Party, Soviet and Other Organizations in the Light of the 25th CPSU Congress Decisions and CPSU Central Committee Resolutions. Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, delivered a report on this question.

Comrade B.P. Yakovlev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Letters Section [Zaveduyushchiy Otdelom Pisem TSK KPSS], delivered a speech at the plenum.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the question under discussion, which pointed out that the republic's communists and working people, like all the Soviet people, are working inspiredly to implement the historic plans of the 25th party congress and of CPSU Central Committee plenums and decisions, unanimously approve the results of the CPSU Central Committee April (1979) Plenum and the first USSR Supreme Soviet session, 10th convocation. It welcomed with a sense of profound satisfaction the reelection of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, outstanding party figure and statesman, and indefatigable fighter for peace and communism, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the award of the Lenin Prize to him.

Guided by the instructions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Work With Working People's Letters in the Light of the 25th CPSU Congress Decisions," the republic's party and soviet organs are seeking to create an atmosphere of a businesslike, objective, attentive attitude toward citizens' letters and verbal appeals and to regard them as a means of strengthening ties with the masses and controlling the activities of the apparatus. There has been an increase in the responsibility of cadres for introducing a party-minded work style into all spheres of activity, further developing socialist democracy, criticism and self-criticism, and broadly involving labor collectives and all working people, as V.I. Lenin taught, in state management.

The plenum defined the most important task of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and all the republic's ministries and departments as unswervingly fulfilling the Leninist principles and demands of the 25th party congress and CPSU Central Committee resolutions in work with working people's letters and verbal appeals. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instruction that "...every Soviet person may sense his involvement in state affairs and be certain that his opinion and voice will be heard and weighed in formulating great and small decisions" is to be made the basis for further improving the work style of party and Soviet organs and public organizations in work with citizens' letters and consultations. The plenum assured the CPSU Central Committee that the republic party organization uses all its strength and potential to improve the style and methods of organizational and political work on mobilizing working people to successfully fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the plans and socialist pledges of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The plenum confirmed Comrade R.S. Kulmatov as chief of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Industrial Transport Department. With this the plenum concluded its work.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

## RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 9 MAY

LD100448 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 9 May reports that the sowing of crops has begun in the southern area of Krasnoyarskiy Kray. Cold weather there has delayed work but efforts are being made to catch up. Moisture retention work has been carried out on over 1 million hectares and many farms possess renovated machinery. Usually by this time of year in Altayskiy Kray, the sowing of sugar beets and early grain crops is in full swing but the late spring this year has delayed the start of sowing. Presently, secondary harrowing is being carried out in many fields and seeds are being carefully prepared.

According to the radio at 1200 GMT farmers in Ryazanskaya Oblast on 8 May sowed some 100,000 hectares. So far in the oblast, early grain crops have been sown on two-thirds of their total area. In the western Urals early grain crops are being sown and farmers there have decided to increase their output by 10-12 percent. In Moldavia, the preparations for the harvesting of eared crops are coming to an end.

At 1750 GMT, the radio reports that farmers in the Kuban have completed the sowing of corn on over 200,000 hectares. Their goal is to harvest 40 quintals of grain crops per hectare and front-ranking mechanized units aim to get a yield of 80-100 quintals per hectare.

## BRIEFS

NEW SOVKHOZ--A new virgin-land state farm named 60-Letiye Komsomola is being set up in the steppe lands of the Turgay area, according to a correspondent from Arkalyk. The first street of the settlement has been sited and foundations have been laid for a secondary school, a shop and a kindergarten. Soil is being prepared on 30,000 hectares of virgin land. In the past 10 years almost 1 million hectares of unused land has been plowed up in Kustanayskaya Oblast and more than 50 sovkhozes and animal breeding complexes have been set up. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 7 May 79 LD]

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ON WORLD WAR II, DEFENSE TODAY

LD100654 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0913 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Talk by Army General Semen Konstantinovich Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister, on the "Time, Events, People" program, marking the 34th anniversary of the defeat of Germany in World War II--live]

[Text] Comrades! Some 34 years have passed since the last shots were fired in the Great Patriotic War, but the swift rush of time has not blotted our people's great feat in the fight against fascism from the memories of Soviet people and all progressive mankind. The years which have passed, filled with stormy historic events and great achievements in the national economy, science and culture, do not overshadow the grandeur of that feat. Rather, they give perspective to that feat and reveal more fully its worldwide historic scale. Our path to victory was arduous and long. The fury of the battles was unprecedented in the history of mankind and it blazed for almost 4 years in the huge area between the Barents and Black seas.

Intoxicated by their delirious and aggressive ideas, the Hitlerites on 22 June 1941 threw against the USSR 190 divisions, 5.5 million soldiers and officers, over 4,000 tanks, 4,980 military aircraft and 192 naval vessels. The fascist troops, making use of the surprise invasion and their numerical advantage on their chosen strategic directions, drove deep into our country.

Only the Soviet state born of October was able to find the strength within itself not only to withstand but also to overcome this blow, to give a worthy rebuff to the aggressors. But this demanded great efforts from the party and the Soviet people. The Communist Party, from the first days of the war, implementing a policy of nationwide defense of the socialist homeland, unleashed gigantic organizational work to put the whole national economy on a military footing, to mobilize a multimillion strong army, to guide the military actions on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government called on party, administrative and public organizations to turn the country into a united combat camp, to strengthen in every way the combat might of the armed forces. Soviet servicemen received the order of the homeland--to fight heroically against the enemy at the front, to defend every inch of the homeland, to fight to the last drop of blood for their towns and villages.

Responding to the party's call, all the Soviet people rose up in defense of their homeland. The country turned into a united combat camp. All of its life was subordinated to the slogan "everything for the front, everything for victory."

Even in the very first days and weeks of the war the Soviet servicemen presented the enemy with the sort of opposition which it had not met elsewhere. They were able by the end of July and the beginning of August, 1941 to slow down and then stop the enemy troops. The heroic defense of the Hero Fortress of Brest, Peremyshl, the Hero-Cities of Leningrad, Minsk, Odessa, Sevastopol, and Kiev dispelled the Hitlerite command's illusions of easy victories. The 2-month Smolensk battle, in the fire of which the Soviet guard was born, was an important stage in wrecking the Hitlerite plans to penetrate Moscow before winter. The enemy's striving to seize Moscow, the heart of our homeland, at any price came up against the unswerving resolve of the Soviet people to defend their capital. This was the first major defeat of the German fascist troops in World War II. The notorious strategy of blitzkrieg totally failed. The rout of the German fascist troops at Moscow marked the beginning of a radical turn in the course of the war.

Fierce battles began in the summer of 1942 in the south of our country. The supreme battles of World War II--Stalingrad and the battle for the Caucasus--began. The Hitlerites' catastrophe at Stalingrad undermined fascism's military machine, the combat spirit of the German troops. The mass expulsion of the occupationists beyond the borders of our homeland began.

After the rout of the German fascist troops at Stalingrad, the general offensive of the Red Army began on a vast front from Leningrad to the Caucasus. There were fierce battles near Novorossiysk; and here on the small beachhead of Malaya Zemlya for 7 months our troops repulsed the enemy forces which greatly outnumbered them. Malaya Zemlya has entered the history of the Great Patriotic War as a symbol of courage and mass heroism.

In the summer of 1943 the Soviet Armed Forces wrecked the enemy's last attempt, by means of a mass attack near Kursk, to regain the strategic initiative which it had lost and change the course of the war. The new glorious defeat on the fiery Salient shook Hitlerite Germany and its armed forces to its foundations. As a result of the victory at the Kursk Salient, reaching the Dnepr and other wonderful successes of our army, there was a turning point in the course of the Great Patriotic War and all of World War II by the end of 1943. Rightly included in the outstanding operations of the Great Patriotic War are the battle for the Dnepr, the liberation of Leningrad from the blockade, the operations of Soviet troops in the Ukraine, in the Crimean Belorussia, Moldavia, the Baltic area, and in the north. The liberation of all Soviet land from the occupiers was completed during these battles. The heroic struggle of the underground partisans in the enemy's rear facilitated the military successes of the army and navy at the front.

In 1944 the Soviet Army began its great liberation campaign as a result of which the peoples of Europe were delivered from Hitlerite tyranny. For over 1 year about 7 million Soviet servicemen in combat alliance with the peoples of a number of countries conducted stubborn battles against the Hitlerites beyond the borders of our homeland and fulfilled their liberation mission in Europe. The Berlin operation was a triumph of Soviet military art. On 8 May fascist Germany signed the act of unconditional surrender.

However, a dangerous hotbed of war remained in the east. Over a period of 23 days the Soviet Armed Forces utterly defeated the million-strong Kwantung Army. On 2 September, 1945 Japan signed the act of unconditional capitulation.

The chief creator of our victory in the Great Patriotic War was the Soviet people, a patriotic and internationalist people, who had achieved a feat unequalled in history. Our victory was a triumph of the new social and state structure born of October, the moral and political unity of Soviet society, the unbreakable friendship of the peoples of the USSR.

The victory of the Soviet Armed Forces in the Patriotic War clearly demonstrated the superiority of Soviet military art, its advanced and creative nature, the high organizational capabilities of Soviet military leaders, of our whole officer corps. The Great Patriotic War was characterized by the mass heroism of Soviet servicemen, in history. In the years of the war over 11,000 servicemen, commanders and political workers received the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Orders and medals were awarded to over 7 million men. The party and government recognized the true worth of our people's selfless labor in the rear. The title of Hero of Socialist Labor was awarded to 199 [figure as heard] workers in the rear and over 204,000 were presented with orders and medals.

The past war convincingly showed the world the extraordinary strength of socialist ideology, our spiritual weapon in the struggle against fascism. All the activity of Soviet people in the war years was inspired by the idea of defending the socialist homeland, by the feeling of international duty toward other peoples. Our victory, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev writes in his memoirs "Malaya Zemlya," showed the greatness of our socialist homeland, showed the omnipotence of communist ideas, gave wonderful examples of selflessness and heroism.

The rout of German fascism and Japanese militarism with the decisive role of the Soviet Union was of world historic importance. It created favorable conditions for the victory of socialist revolutions in a number of states of Europe and Asia, for the unleashing of the national liberation struggle, for a new upsurge in the international workers and communist movement. All this considerably changed the interrelationship of forces on the world arena to the advantage of socialism. The world socialist system which arose as a result of World War II has become a mighty factor of social progress.

In the years that have gone by since the end of the war an advanced socialist society has been built in the Soviet Union. Implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the Soviet people have achieved outstanding successes in developing the economy, in increasing the material well-being of Soviet people, and in strengthening the combat might of the armed forces in the struggle for peace and the security of peoples. Our party has been and is doing everything necessary to insure peaceful conditions of communist construction. It is consistently implementing Lenin's foreign policy. The international situation of the Soviet Union is firm as never before. Our people have been living in peace for over three decades. The prestige and influence of our country are growing with every passing year.

However, despite successes in peace policies, the threat of war, even though it has been moved aside, has still not been eliminated. Imperialists fiercely oppose the relaxation of international tension and disarmament, whip up the arms race, and invent increasingly new means of destruction and mass extermination.

The world military-political situation is made more complicated by the fact that the great-power anti-Soviet policies of the present Chinese leadership are rendering great services to the imperialists. The plundering ventures of the Beijing rulers against peace-loving Socialist Vietnam are the implementation in practice of their chauvinist, militarist line. But they did not succeed in breaking the will of the courageous Vietnamese people. Vietnam has on her side the powerful support of the countries of socialism, the very wide popular masses and of all those who value the freedom, peace and happiness of people.

Pursuing hegemonist aims, the Chinese leadership is intensifying the country's militarization and is building up all types of weapons; including nuclear weapons, and is raising territorial claims against its neighbors. In such conditions the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, firmly carrying out a consistent peace-loving policy, exhibit constant concern for the homeland's defense capability and for bringing up Soviet people in the spirit of high vigilance. They are doing everything for the country's peaceful labor and security to be defended in a dependable manner. Tremendous credit for this is due to the Central Committee Politburo and to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Supreme Soviet Presidium, chairman of the USSR Defense Council, outstanding party and military activist and marshal of the Soviet Union.

Soviet servicemen see the provisions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the April 1977 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet as a fighting action program.

Fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, servicemen of the army and navy are tirelessly improving their warfare skills, persistently becoming proficient at using new weapons and equipment, and are increasing their vigilance and the effectiveness and quality of military and political training.

The results of the winter training period show that Soviet Armed Forces deserve the high assessment they received from the rostrum of the 25th CPSU Congress. The Soviet Army and Navy have always been and will continue to be a faithful support for the party and state in the struggle for the peace and security of peoples and will vigilantly guard their homeland and the creative labor of Soviet people. They will do everything to insure that no provocations by aggressive imperialist forces can impede our society's historical movement toward communism.

USTINOV ATTENDS MOSCOW CEREMONY MARKING VICTORY DAY

LD091732 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 9, TASS--Today at 1900 hours, Moscow time, all the radio stations and television centres of the USSR interrupted their broadcasting. On the day of the festival of the victory over the Hitlerites, a traditional solemn minute of silence was announced--a tribute to the memory of those who had perished in the Second World War during which the Soviet Union lost 20 million people.

The radio stations and the television centres broadcast: "Watch and listen to Moscow! Let the names of the fighters who perished be now illumined with the light of grateful memory, the light of our love, and our mourning. Let us remember those who perished while defending the motherland, those who fought against the enemy to the last for the freedom of the native land of the soviets, those who did not live to see the Victory Day." A minute of silence began. The television screens show the eternal flame at the unknown soldier's tomb near the Kremlin Wall. "The name is unknown, the feat is immortal" is inscribed on the granite slabs on which carnations lie.

Thirty four years have passed since the defeat of fascism. But the names of those who died defending life on earth will not be effaced from the Soviet people's memory even centuries later. Today people went in an unending stream to the ancient Kremlin Wall where the remnants of an unknown soldier who had perished in 1941 near Moscow are buried.

Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defence of the USSR, and prominent Soviet military leaders came to honour the heroes' memory. A wreath is laid with a red band, the inscription on which reads: "To the unknown soldier from the servicemen of the Armed Forces of the USSR." The melody of the state anthem of the Soviet Union is heard. Battalions of the Moscow Garrison march past giving military honours to the fallen. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 9 May, in a live relay of the ceremony held at the tomb of the unknown soldier in Moscow, notes that the following were present in addition to Ustinov: "Marshals of the Soviet Union Ogarkov and Mulikov, USSR first deputy defense ministers; Army General Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov; USSR first deputy defense minister; deputy defense ministers of the USSR; and generals and admirals."]

Flowers were laid today in the Hero Cities and the capitals of the union republics at the memorials of glory and the obelisk monuments at the places of the Soviet servicemen's feats of arms.